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## A DARK DAY

Yesterday Was with the Stock Operators.

BUT BRIGHTER SKIES

Appeared at the Close with a Firmer Tone.

"DEACON" WHITE GOES DOWN AGAIN.

The Unexpected Drop in Securities Floored Him.

SCENES IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE

And Out on the Street—A Regular Pandemonium—But Everything Quieted Down Before the Close.

New York, May 5.—S. V. White, more familiarly known as the "Deacon," was again forced to succumb. Shortly after 10:30 o'clock this morning Mr. White's suspension was read from the rostrum of the stock exchange. It will be remembered that Mr. White was practically ruined about two years ago in an attempt to corner the corn market. He eventually made a settlement with his creditors and resumed business at the stock exchange. He made considerable money in the industrial, but like a great many others, overstayed his market. Mr. White first came into prominence by his masterly handling of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western some years ago for the H. B. Claflin interest. The late Jay Gould once said in an interview that the only real leader in Wall street was "Deacon" White. Mr. White was very much broken up this morning. He was besieged by his friends and brokers through whom he had been dealing. It was not until after 10 o'clock that Mr. White realized that an assignment was necessary. No idea of the extent of the failure could be learned at the office until 11:10 o'clock a. m., when Mr. White made the following statement to the press:

The unexpected drop in all securities has made it impossible to realize on securities or to collect margins to meet my engagements.

S. V. WHITE.

When seen at his office after this announcement, Mr. White said:

"If you want to know the reason of my suspension you need only to look at the tape. The terrific drop in the market has used me up and I was forced to suspend. I have a large number of outstanding contracts which must be closed out. The drop in sugar was one of the chief causes of my suspension."

Mr. White was a large seller of stock privileges and his present troubles are largely due to that. His puts on the market have been bought right and left during the present crisis in the stock market and the said and severe decline in the market has enabled the purchasers of his privileges to put stocks to prices above the market.

Mr. White this morning was unable to give a definite idea of his liabilities, but said he would make a public statement in a day or two.

In the narrow entrance of the stock exchange leading from Wall street, a number of friends of Arthur White, the son of S. V. White, gathered. Young Arthur, in a light brown checked tweed suit, rushed repeatedly to his trusty lieutenants, who seemed so eager to execute his commands. But at 10:45 o'clock he came for the last time. He was as pale as death and his father's failure had just been announced. He had to be supported but the White blood never succumbed. In a moment he had recovered and was once more on the floor.

SCENES ON THE STREET

There were lowering clouds on the Wall street horizon this morning, though the sun of nature was shining brightly through a rain-washed and wind-blown atmosphere that was stereoscopically clear. Brokers and bankers were not idly over their rolls and coffee at breakfast. Every man, with a copper's interest in speculative fields, knew that the hand would begin to play at the drop of the gavel at the stock exchange and each one was anxious at that time to be in the procession and close up where the elephants should be walking.

In every office, the bustling community, the clattering ticker was the centerpiece about which all revolved. Nobody could tell from the opening what history lay just the other side of 10 o'clock, when the pandemonium should be let loose.

Those who were in more strained and anxious faces, while those who were out and about looked from habit, were scarcely less anxious. No man could know his neighbor's secrets and he who had an anxious secret told it only in his manner of feverish unrest. Some, perchance, felt their toes were over the edge of a sheer declivity and could not know but that the developments of an hour might push them clear over the brink into the financial pit. Others, with narrow margin between their feet and the precipice—but yet a perceptible margin—were largely anxious to

learn if the intervening space was rock or sliding sand or crumbling gravel.

Acting Like They Were Mad.

In the streets men and boys shot past each other, diving in here and darting out there—rushing in or hurrying out of the office where their interests centered, and so the calm hands on old Trinity's calm clock dial pointed the hour that should begin another day that wears the flesh and nerves of man was ushered in. And what would be the record of the next five hours that lay between the opening and closing of that pandemonium pit, where the fortunes of men might be tossed about like kelp on a stormy tide. Any foud optunist who, before the opening, imagined that the market might steady at the outset, was disappointed. Every eye was on Cordage and there was movement in the picture within ten minutes after the booming of the cannon to engage every eye. The appointment of receivers for the National Cordage Company, at a late hour last night, was the occasion for a further break in the preferred stock this morning. The preferred stock had closed at 65, but within ten minutes after 10 o'clock it had lost its balance and plunged down fifteen points to 50. There it caught a jutting rock for a moment, but the rock was knife-edged and Cordage preferred slipped its brief hold and rattled down the precipice until it touched 40. "Where is it going to land?" said those who watched the descent.

"Never mind," cried the optimist, "it will lodge and stick pretty quick. There will be a breathing spell and a change of wind pretty soon."

And the prediction was in some degree verified before the hour passed, there being before 11 o'clock a perceptible lessening of the rush to sell. Cordage common opened at 19 to 21, 5,000 shares changing hands at these prices. Meanwhile, along the ragged declivity of alarm, there were other interests tumbling and scrambling against the face of the situation. General Electric was another weak spot and in the first five minutes of business the stock broke 5 points to 75. The fact that certain of the officials have thought it necessary to issue a statement that the company is all right, was viewed with suspicion in some quarters. At 10:15 o'clock a. m. the stock was selling at 76. Sugar was also attacked and broke to 76, while Chicago dropped to 60. Manhattan was sold down 3 1/2 to 121. Considering the panic in the industrial group the general list held fairly well.

Manhattan, however, took a notion to romp down the hill of speculation. It started from the mark at 126 and settled along the slide a little more than 10 jumps. On its way it scoured away all margins and long holdings down to 115 3/4. Then Manhattan seemed a little ashamed of its antics and turning about, climbed up again to 120. There it stopped for breathing, but it proved to have become weak during its antics and slid down again, this time to 116.

Poor "Deacon" White.

Meanwhile colored lights were being turned on the outside of the stock exchange building. Before 10:20 o'clock there had been a renewal of yesterday's rumors that S. V. White was tangled up in the weeds directly below the spot where Cordage had lodged on the brink at the close of yesterday's cyclone. When the tempest was this morning renewed and when Cordage was blown off and over the brink where it clung overnight, it was found that true to rumor, S. V. White was struggling directly in the pathway. And there was also a small of Chicago Gas in the vicinity. Cordage had tangled and bound him so tight that he could not move and it was with Cordage that he was stricken down three-quarters of an hour after the opening of the whistling storm.

The report that Mr. White was flat on the moor at the base of the precipice crept quickly into the building, where a hell of excitement was surging to high water mark. The rumor was quickly followed by the official announcement that Mr. White was down. Some paused to go down where he lay and ask what had struck him, and though disabled, he responded that the terrific drop of Cordage and the explosion of Chicago Gas had stunned and suffocated him. He was unable to go on at present, though he might get up later on, and people who looked over the cliff to where Mr. White was down, remarked:

"Too bad, and just when he had gotten on his pins afresh."

S. V. White's sheet went through the clearing house all right last night and his checks were certified.

Soon there came from Boston the statement that Francis H. Crosby & Co., stock brokers, had failed. "Who are they?" many asked, but nobody paused to answer and the majority had little time to investigate. It was little difference, however. It was a wipe out and that was enough to speed the temper. And so passed the first hour.

When 11 o'clock chimed down the excited street from Trinity's steeple, the record as nearly as could be made up from rapidly changing figures, was this way:

Fluctuations in Prices.

The first hour the decline in prices was uncommonly heavy and the excitement reached a higher pitch than at any previous times since the panic started. National Cordage preferred dropped 25 points to 45. American Sugar 20 1/4 to 15 3/4; American Cotton Oil to 8 3/4; American Tobacco 4 to 3 1/2; Quincey 4 to 3 1/2; Chicago Gas 15 3/4 to 10; Rock Island 4 1/4 to 7 1/2; Lackawanna 3 1/4 to 1 3/8; General Electric 22 to 18; Manhattan 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; National Lead 6 1/2 to 5 1/2; Rubber 6 3/4 to 3 3/8; Western Union 3 to 2 1/4; and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred 4 1/2 to 4 1/8.

The panic culminated with the announcement of the failure of S. V. White.

Following this some sharp rallies occurred: 9 1/2 in Chicago Gas to 18 1/2; 5 to 6 1/2 in General Electric; 4 in Manhattan to 11 1/2; 2 1/2 in Sugar to 8 3/4; 4 in Cotton Oil to 8 1/2; 2 1/2 in Quincey to 8 1/2; 2 in Cordage common to 17 1/2 and 5 in Cordage preferred to 50. The rally did not hold and speculation was excited and feverish, owing to the circulation of rumors affecting the solvency of our firms and individuals.

Talks with the Financiers.

At 11 o'clock the market was still feverish. Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, vice president of the Sugar company, stated that there was absolutely nothing in the affairs of the company that would warrant the break of this morning. The bank of the company, he said, had a very large surplus and was a very large lender of money.

At the office of Henry Allen & Co., Assignee Hamill says the statement of the

condition of the firm is not ready and probably will not be given out today.

Schuyler Walden, who was crashed down by yesterday's break in the Industrials, says he has nothing to say as yet about his affairs.

At the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. it is said there is not a word of truth in the report that they had given the Cordage trust sterling credit for \$2,500,000. A member of the firm says the company was given a credit of 37,500 pounds and the firm holds ample collateral against the loan.

Attachment Against the Cordage.

Deputy Sheriff Young today received an attachment for \$58,567 against the National Cordage Company in favor of Paul L. Thalmann and others. The sheriff has served copies of the attachment on a number of Wall street brokers. President Waterbury of the Cordage company, said this morning that he had not applied for a receiver for himself individually. He would not say whether or not application would be made for one. He said that his affairs had become somewhat embarrassed through loans which he made to the Cordage company, as well as attempts to support the stocks. The receivership of the company will, in a measure, relieve him as well as his associate, Mr. Walden, of pressure from the Cordage obligation, thus strengthening their condition.

With reference to the decline in General Electric, it was stated that a special dispatch had been received from President Coffin, in which he said that General Electric had no pressing liabilities, no call loans outstanding, and had recently paid \$3,000,000 of its obligations. He does not find collections at all slow and the company's factories are as crowded as ever to keep up with the orders.

The decline in Manhattan was at first attributed to a reported failure of the negotiations with the rapid transit commission for the proposed extensions. The company, it was said, would absolutely refuse today the conditions imposed by the commissioners. When, however, the failure of Mr. White was announced, the cause of the decline was at once apparent. He was heavily long of the stock.

A LULL IN THE STORM.

An Advance Makes a Better Feeling Toward the Close.

At high noon, the battle of values in the stock market slipped away a trifle in the intensity of the movement. The ferocious nervous strain was still there, but the flesh had wearied somewhat and thus the movement was less rapid. There was a thunderous tone, however, in the speculative atmosphere and though there were spells of quieting and a little subsiding of the fluctuations at noon were wide, though a trifle less frequent.

When some broker lifted up his voice and his finger to buy, the furies rushed in upon him, and instantly the tape which was carrying history into hundreds of offices, registered an advance of from 2 to 4 points. On the other hand, let any man press his thumb against the flabby and unsteady market, it yielded or gave way. Some interests that had been sucked into the whirlwind were, however, catching hold upon stout sapplings along its pathway. At noon General Electric had got its candle looks up to 17 points, Sugar had recovered 6 1/4, Manhattan had skirted backward along the storm path 7 lengths, and others had caught and recovered though less in distance toward the starting point.

The third hour of the day the battles was yet young when the "action" again became more rapid. There may have been something like a reflex muscular action of one executed by electricity. To those in the crush of the movement, however, who speculative spasms that came early in the afternoon were to all intents and purposes, the thrives of great interests and big money at stake. If ever in the history of stock exchange, there were such wild fluctuations witnessed. One of the largest houses on the street was said to be in trouble and its failure only a matter of hours.

London Buying Heavily.

Seen at a distance of 3,000 miles, the disposition of the market was again becoming more rapid. There may have been something like a reflex muscular action of one executed by electricity. To those in the crush of the movement, however, who speculative spasms that came early in the afternoon were to all intents and purposes, the thrives of great interests and big money at stake. If ever in the history of stock exchange, there were such wild fluctuations witnessed. One of the largest houses on the street was said to be in trouble and its failure only a matter of hours.

A Change for the Better.

The result was a change for the better in the stock market and a steadier tone characterized the next dealings. The foreign buying was felt inside to have been on a heavy scale and the New Yorkers said that European purchasers had certainly picked up some very cheap stocks. The example they displayed in our securities revived the drooping courage of home operators and a great rally resulted. Manhattan bounced up to 130 1/2 from 125, a gain of 5 1/2 per cent. General Electric rallied 58 to 77 1/2; Sugar from 62 to 74 3/4, and Chicago Gas from 59 to 72 1/2. The general railway list showed recoveries of anywhere from 1 to 5 per cent. Meanwhile the posted rate of sterling exchange had been reduced 1/2 cent, to 186 and 188. One of the Canadian banks quoted rates at 485 1/2 and 488. Acting on the money market, the rate for bankers sixty days, 486 1/2 for demand and 486 3/4 and 487 1/2 for cables.

The demoralization was due to the heavy purchases of securities for foreign account, which have increased the volume of exchange. There would, it became evident, be a steady advance tomorrow. The stringency in the money market call loans having advanced to 30 per cent also had a tendency to weaken sterling.

Then came into the situation another clap of thunder. The suspension of Broker W. L. Patton was announced and another house proved at least premature and was denied.

Following these announcements and a further advancement in call loans to 40 per cent, stocks began to weaken once more. Manhattan, which had spurred up to 130 1/2 on a rumor that the rapid transit commission would modify the terms recently offered the company, broke to 128. National Cordage and General Electric fell back to 72;

Sugar to 70 1/4; Cordage Common to 20 1/4; Chicago Gas to 68, and Quincey to 88.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m. money sold off to 18 to 20 per cent and the pressure against the market was lifted and just previous to 2 o'clock money on call fell to 6 per cent, owing to the heavy offerings of funds by the commission houses. As a result, the market for stocks became comparatively calm and brokers enjoyed the only real resting spell they have had this week. Indication pointed then to the fact that considerable amounts of stock had been taken up and paid for.

The failure of W. L. Patton & Co did not exert much influence in values.

Up to 2 o'clock this evening the sales of listed stocks were 44,970 shares and of unlisted stocks 201,851 shares. At that hour the market was somewhat feverish, although some stocks are actually above last night's closing.

At the office of Ferris & Kimball, whose failure was announced at 12:45 o'clock, it was stated that no statement of the condition of the firm would be given out until later in the afternoon. The shrinkage in Industrials carried down the concern.

A feature of the market for railway and miscellaneous bonds was a break in security corporation bonds to 82. The last previously reported sale was 96. This is the collateral company that was organized to finance for the National Cordage. The failure of B. L. Smith & Co. yesterday brought out these bonds.

The following stocks were sold out under the terms of the New York exchange today: S. V. White, 300 shares; American Sugar, 700 shares; 300 shares; Lead, 100 shares; 200 New York and New England and fifty Western Union.

After the Battle.

After the gavel had fallen and the battle was over for the day the men went away into quieter spots and looked the situation over from a distance. In well-informed quarters, the feeling grew that the worst has been seen in Wall street and from this time on matters will improve. On this theory, which had to some extent, obtained before the close, and on the fact that certain houses whose names had been named as being in the storm of the early part of the day, pulled through all right, it was seen that there had been a revolution in sentiment and prices bounded up almost as rapidly as they had dropped early in the day.

Mr. Keene was a heavy buyer of American Sugar, his brokers taking fully 10,000 shares from 64 up. One broker received an order for 1,000 shares of Lead when the stock was selling at 32. All he was able to secure was 400 shares at 66. This indicates the manner in which the market moved in the last half hour.

The Worst Is Over.

After scanning the situation after the close today, one of the governors of the exchange and a member of one of the most conservative banking houses, said:

"I do not care to have my name used, but you may say for me that I think the worst is over now. When Mr. White failed the last bubble was punctured and we reached the bottom. We have already had a pretty sharp rally and we shall probably have others within a few days. I do not believe for any more fallacious arguments, but I am sure, be sure, that they will be of the small fry order and will have no appreciable effect on the market. There has been a great deal of money lost of course, in this great decline, but a good deal of it has been in margins which will not show on the exchange. Many members of the exchange have no doubt sustained losses, but they will be able to stand them. In my opinion the stock exchange is now a bargain counter. If this is not a bargain day, then there never was one on the exchange."

A rumor obtained at one time that S. V. White would be taken care of by certain of the sugar magnates. This, however, could not be traced to any reliable source.

The bondsmen for Edward F. C. Young and George Loper, the receivers for the Cordage trust, qualified in Jersey City this morning in the sum of \$3,000,000 each.

White Expected to Resume.

Mr. White said tonight that he expected to be able to resume payments tomorrow. It is stated that the Havemeyers, the wealthy sugar men, have put up money enough to place Mr. White on his feet again. His losses, it is said, are in Sugar and Manhattan. Elevated stocks. He has a large amount of Sugar privileges out, on which the losses are heavy.

BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

A Collapse of Prices in Stocks—Trade Reports from Principal Cities.

New York, May 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Had business in Wall street been unseasonably depressed during the week, the past week might have caused a panic. Nearly all stocks fell, but the Industrials were more seriously depressed and while average declines in all stocks were about 20 per cent for the week, Cordage fell 43 points, Sugar 40 and Manhattan 34. Several failures occurred without unusual disturbance and the appointment of receivers for the Cordage Company was in some sense a relief. Other speculative markets are, on the whole, rather stronger than a week ago. At all points the backward season and gloomy weather with slow collections give cause of complaint.

At Pittsburgh the iron trade is still more depressed, but business in glass is fairly good. Trade at Cincinnati is quiet, collections are very slow and money in active demand. At Cleveland business is quiet and at Detroit the backward season causes a shrinkage of 10 to 15 per cent in orders. At Fort Wayne slow collections are reported and at Indianapolis money is tight and building. Trade improves at Milwaukee. At Minneapolis and St. Paul trade is dull and collections are slow. At St. Louis business is active and collections heavy. Great receipts are large and the river export trade unusually heavy. Money is in healthy demand and country orders are good. Kansas City reports better trade and at Omaha collections are in active demand and dry goods are in fair demand. At St. Joseph better trade is reported, but at Salt Lake collections are slow and money is tight.

At most southern points trade is improving, though at Louisville money is close. At Nashville the financial situation is quiet. At Little Rock collections are slow. At Macon trade is good and at Knoxville and Columbus somewhat improved. At Augusta business is dull, but collections fair, and at Savannah trade improves, especially in naval stores. Business is gaining at New Orleans, though crop prospects are less favorable on account of the storms. There is no change in prices of sugar. Southern No. 2 is sold at \$8.50. Birmingham and Bessemer have fallen to \$13.40 at Pittsburgh. Bar is cut again and is structurally iron is slow. Sales of 15,000,000 pounds of lake copper to American consumers at 11 cents are reported. Tin and lead are weak and coal dull. The boot and shoe trade has rarely been such dullness. Receipts of cattle at the west are slightly larger than a year ago. Wool sales at

(Continued on Sixth Column, Second Page.)

## THEY'RE NOT GUILTY

Of the Killing of W. K. Glover Near Lithia Springs.

TRIAL OF SIX LEADING CITIZENS

Was Held Yesterday and the Court Turned Them Loose.

THEY AND THEIR FRIENDS INDIGNANT.

And It Looks as if the Result May Mean Trouble in the Future—The Assassins of Glover Not Yet Found.

Lithia Springs, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—The assassins of W. K. Glover, ex-marshal and ex-postmaster of this place, are still unknown to the officers of the law. And the present indications are that the crime never will be uncovered and that the guilty parties will forever remain unknown to the officers.

The assassination was one of the blackest and foulest that has ever been written in Georgia criminal history and no punishment known to the laws of Georgia could be too great for the prowl, cowardly midnight murderers. That the deed was done by per-

sons too cowardly to face a foe, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have given the case anything like even a casual investigation.

Waylaid at the dead hour of night on a public highway, decaying into the depths of a dark, black grove and shot down like a dog, marks the preface to the bloody—cold blooded story. Alone and unarmed, the victim of cowardly assassins was made to look into the mouth of a gun and to see death before it came to him; and his wife and eight children, whose sole dependence was the husband and father, his aged mother and six brothers and one sister are compelled to realize that the horrible crime must go un-avenged for the present.

No crime committed in Douglas county in years has created such excitement and awakened such intense feeling as this one. Not only has a life been sacrificed, but some of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county have been ruthlessly torn from their homes and carried as prisoners before a court of inquiry charged with connection with the killing. The gentlemen arrested were not only among the most prominent in the county, but there was no real cause for their arrest. A vague and indefinite suspicion on the part of one of the brothers of the dead man, coupled with what has been shown to be bad advice, was the only cause for dragging the men from their homes and subjecting them to the mortification of facing a court of justice surrounded by a gaping, curious crowd.

But the court, after a thorough and lengthy investigation, has released the gentlemen who were arraigned and tonight they are free, but they are by no means happy. The parties arrested and their friends are indignant and declare that they will even up with those who prosecuted them, while the brothers of the dead marshal stand by the charge they have made and assert that they will never cease working until evidence sufficient to secure a conviction is secured.

It looks as if a life-long feud and a bitter strife has been started which will be hard to extinguish and there is every reason to believe that more blood will be shed before the end comes.

The Story of the Killing.

The story of the killing has been briefly told, but many of the interesting details have been omitted. Glover was a man of about forty-two years of age and had been a resident of Douglas county for years. He was marshal of the town once and only a short time ago was in charge of the postoffice here. Before the war tax receiver of the county he was a respected man of this section of the state. Glover, however, does not appear to have followed closely in his father's footsteps, for both as marshal and postmaster he went wrong in his accounts and would have suffered severely but for the kindness of Hon. John James, of this county, who came to his rescue and who was today charged with having accomplished Glover's death. If all the stories that are now being circulated about the dead man are to be believed, and they are vouched for by the best men of the county, Glover was not only a defaulter in his position as tax receiver, but he was almost constantly in trouble and more than once narrowly escaped legal punishment. But during all this trouble Hon. John M. James stood beside him and helped him through, and this friendship of Mr. James for Glover has been one of the gatekeepers at the world's fair. Two or three years ago Mr. James and his son were in the mercantile business here and about that time Glover got into trouble by selling some liquor but the elder James helped him. It was then that young James protested against what he claimed to be his father's extravagance.

"You are just throwing your money away, father," said the young man. "Glover does not appreciate it and will get you in trouble yet."

Judge James paid no attention to his

son's request, but Glover did. When Glover heard of what the young James had said to his father, he became quite angry and declared he would even up things. A day or two later Glover went to the James store. He said something to Wash James about the matter. Glover had the name then, and it still clings to him, of being a mighty good man physically, with a belligerent disposition. He had considered himself cock of the walk and king bee of the hills of Douglas for quite a while and apprehended no trouble when he accosted young James. But James, who, by the way, was a cousin to Glover's wife, had some of the same grit about him and met Glover half way. A bitter quarrel ensued and a hard fight followed. Young James proved to be the better man of the two and made Glover tell the news.

It was the first thrashing Glover had ever received and it did not rest gently on his shoulders. He swore that he would have his revenge and from that day to the day of his death Glover and James were bitter enemies.

About one year ago the residence of Judge John M. James, about a mile from town, was destroyed by fire and the family barely escaped with their lives. The fire occurred late at night and was beyond doubt the work of an incendiary. But every attempt to ascertain the guilty party was futile and Judge James was compelled to stand his loss. Immediately after his home was destroyed Judge James placed \$2,750 of insurance on his store and stock of goods. This he did because he could see no more reason for the torch at his home than at the store. Not long after placing the insurance Mr. James bought out his son's interest in the business, but the son continued to manage the affairs for his father until the store was burned down, too. Some time in April the store was destroyed by fire and with it the life of the goods. A few days after the fire it was reported about the county that Wash James had fired the building and that his object in doing so was to secure the \$2,750 of insurance. But on the night of the fire Mr. Wash James was in Atlanta and remained there until midnight, reaching Lithia after the building had been burned down.

Judge James Grows Angry.

It did not take long for these rumors to reach the ears of the James family and when they began an investigation, it was without any trouble that they succeeded in tracing the rumors to Glover. About the same time, too, Judge James ascertained that Glover was having frequent and lengthy conversations with the insurance agents who had written the risks. Not many days ago Glover gave it out generally in Lithia,

that he had secured evidence showing conclusively that the store had been fired and that the insurance company would pay him \$500 for it, and contest the payment.

These stories reached the ears of Judge James—his son in the meantime having gone to Chicago—and he paid little attention to them. A day or two ago Glover sent a message to Judge James saying that the insurance company wanted to give him \$500 to work the case but that he did not want to work against an old friend and would work cheaper for that old friend than for the insurance company. The message angered Judge James, and for the first time he lost his temper. He sent Glover word to emigrate to a warmer climate and defied him to do anything. Shortly after that, the two men met and Judge James called Glover to account for what he had said. A bitter quarrel followed and Glover remarked: "If you were not a one-legged man I'd whip you."

"Never mind that one leg," said Judge James, "just wade in. If you have any evidence that I burned that store or had it burned, it's your duty to give it up and see that I am punished. But be careful you've got it straight."

One day during the controversy the two men met in the insurance office in Atlanta and some sharp words were exchanged. After the quarrel had subsided Mr. Charley Lamar, who heard it, advised Glover to be careful. "For," said he, "you may get hurt by some one."

Glover replied by declaring that he wasn't afraid of any man and added to Mr. Lamar: "Why, he had said to me that they had as much money as any one if it was money I wanted, and asked me to come off."

Just there the insurance matter and the quarrel incident thereto were hanging when Glover was assassinated.

But there is not the slightest evidence that that the quarrel had any connection whatever with the assassination. On the contrary, there is an abundance of evidence showing that they had no connection at all.

About the Killing.

The killing took place Monday night about 12 o'clock and was, as I have said, one of the most brutal, cowardly deeds on record. Near the spot is the old home of the late Judge Bowden, one of the most prominent men in the county during his life. On Monday night, Glover with several other young men, went to the Bowden home where there was a card party. Among those who were there were Jack Smith, Bud Moody and others. The evening passed pleasantly for all and there was not the slightest shadow of the horrible tragedy hanging over the community. Toward midnight the party broke up and the young men started home. Smith lingered behind and was on the porch talking with the Misses Bowden when the report of a gun came to their ears. But nothing was thought of the report and in a short time all who had been enjoying the card party were asleep as far as has been shown yet.

Early the next morning, Tuesday, the fact that Glover had been absent from his home all night became known about town. At first no one thought anything of his absence, but about the time it began to create conjectures, information was received that Glover had been found dead in a dense grove near the town.

Instantly the entire town turned out, and

son's request, but Glover did. When Glover heard of what the young James had said to his father, he became quite angry and declared he would even up things. A day or two later Glover went to the James store. He said something to Wash James about the matter. Glover had the name then, and it still clings to him, of being a mighty good man physically, with a belligerent disposition. He had considered himself cock of the walk and king bee of the hills of Douglas for quite a while and apprehended no trouble when he accosted young James. But James, who, by the way, was a cousin to Glover's wife, had some of the same grit about him and met Glover half way. A bitter quarrel ensued and a hard fight followed. Young James proved to be the better man of the two and made Glover tell the news.

It was the first thrashing Glover had ever received and it did not rest gently on his shoulders. He swore that he would have his revenge and from that day to the day of his death Glover and James were bitter enemies.

About one year ago the residence of Judge John M. James, about a mile from town, was destroyed by fire and the family barely escaped with their lives. The fire occurred late at night and was beyond doubt the work of an incendiary. But every attempt to ascertain the guilty party was futile and Judge James was compelled to stand his loss. Immediately after his home was destroyed Judge James placed \$2,750 of insurance on his store and stock of goods. This he did because he could see no more reason for the torch at his home than at the store. Not long after placing the insurance Mr. James bought out his son's interest in the business, but the son continued to manage the affairs for his father until the store was burned down, too. Some time in April the store was destroyed by fire and with it the life of the goods. A few days after the fire it was reported about the county that Wash James had fired the building and that his object in doing so was to secure the \$2,750 of insurance. But on the night of the fire Mr. Wash James was in Atlanta and remained there until midnight, reaching Lithia after the building had been burned down.

Judge James Grows Angry.

It did not take long for these rumors to reach the ears of the James family and when they began an investigation, it was without any trouble that they succeeded in tracing the rumors to Glover. About the same time, too, Judge James ascertained that Glover was having frequent and lengthy conversations with the insurance agents who had written the risks. Not many days ago Glover gave it out generally in Lithia,

that he had secured evidence showing conclusively that the store had been fired and that the insurance company would pay him \$500 for it, and contest the payment.

These stories reached the ears of Judge James—his son in the meantime having gone to Chicago—and he paid little attention to them. A day or two ago Glover sent a message to Judge James saying that the insurance company wanted to give him \$500 to work the case but that he did not want to work against an old friend and would work cheaper for that old friend than for the insurance company. The message angered Judge James, and for the first time he lost his temper. He sent Glover word to emigrate to a warmer climate and defied him to do anything. Shortly after that, the two men met and Judge James called Glover to account for what he had said. A bitter quarrel followed and Glover remarked: "If you were not a one-legged man I'd whip you."

"Never mind that one leg," said Judge James, "just wade in. If you have any evidence that I burned that store or had it burned, it's your duty to give it up and see that I am punished. But be careful you've got it straight."

One day during the controversy the two men met in the insurance office in Atlanta and some sharp words were exchanged. After the quarrel had subsided Mr. Charley Lamar, who heard it, advised Glover to be careful. "For," said he, "you may get hurt by some one."

Glover replied by declaring that he wasn't afraid of any man and added to Mr. Lamar: "Why, he had said to me that they had as much money as any one if it was money I wanted, and asked me to come off."

Just there the insurance matter and the quarrel incident thereto were hanging when Glover was assassinated.

But there is not the slightest evidence that that the quarrel had any connection whatever with the assassination. On the contrary, there is an abundance of evidence showing that they had no connection at all.

About the Killing.

The killing took place Monday night about 12 o'clock and was, as I have said, one of the most brutal, cowardly deeds on record. Near the spot is the old home of the late Judge Bowden, one of the most prominent men in the county during his life. On Monday night, Glover with several other young men, went to the Bowden home where there was a card party. Among those who were there were Jack Smith, Bud Moody and others. The evening passed pleasantly for all and there was not the slightest shadow of the horrible tragedy hanging over the community. Toward midnight the party broke up and the young men started home. Smith lingered behind and was on the porch talking with the Misses Bowden when the report of a gun came to their ears. But nothing was thought of the report and in a short time all who had been enjoying the card party were asleep as far as has been shown yet.

Early the next morning, Tuesday, the fact that Glover had been absent from his home all night became known about town. At first no one thought anything of his absence, but about the time it began to create conjectures, information was received that Glover had been found dead in a dense grove near the town.

Instantly the entire town turned out, and

son's request, but Glover did. When Glover heard of what the young James had said to his father, he became quite angry and declared he would even up things. A day or two later Glover went to the James store. He said something to Wash James about the matter. Glover had the name then, and it still clings to him, of being a mighty good man physically, with a belligerent disposition. He had considered himself cock of the walk and king bee of the hills of Douglas for quite a while and apprehended no trouble when he accosted young James. But James, who, by the way, was a cousin to Glover's wife, had some of the same grit about him and met Glover half way. A bitter quarrel ensued and a hard fight followed. Young James proved to be the better man of the two and made Glover tell the news.



the doctor. It is said to be the prettiest car in service and the handsomest finished palace car on wheels in the world.



Latest U. S. Gov't Report  
Some Macon Railroad Men Don't Think  
It Will Go Through.  
THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN MACON.  
Other Important Railroad News—The  
Georgia Editors—News from Mer-  
cer University—Newsp Notes.

**AGAINST THE PLAN.**  
Macon, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Certain Macon gentlemen, railroaders and financiers, arriving today from New York give it as their opinion that the Hollins plan for the reorganization of the Georgia railroads, as now proposed, will never go into effect. The prominent railroad and capitalist said to the Constitution's representative: "You can state it as a fact that the Hollins reorganization will never be accomplished in the present shape. I know whereof I speak. There will be a better plan proposed. Many changes will have to be made in the Hollins scheme before it can ever be assured." "Do you think that Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s reorganization of the Terminal properties will include the Central road?" The Constitution asked the gentleman who has just returned from New York and expressed the above opinion. "I am not prepared to speak knowingly about Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s intentions, but it is believed by some that as the Terminal people own 42,000 shares of the Central, that the Central will, of course, be included in the reorganization of Drexel, Morgan & Co. I have learned, however, from what I consider a most reliable source, that Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s reorganization will not include the Central. But, from my own knowledge, I cannot speak as adversely of Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s reorganization as I can of the Hollins plan. Of this latter scheme I can assure you most positively, that as now constructed, it will never go into operation, and why the Southwestern railroad people should have been so blinded as to accept it passes my comprehension." "To cut expenses down \$100,000." It is reported here that the Central railroad management intends to cut down the expenses of the system \$100,000, and the first step in this direction will be in a reduction of freight train crews and of forces in all the shops. Several crews at Macon have already been relieved from work, but it is not known whether the forces at the shops in this city will be reduced or not, as there is such a vast amount of work on hand to be done and it is said that it is the wish of the management to avoid reducing the forces in the shops at Macon if possible. There will be a general scaling down of the forces along the entire Central system. This reduction may be in the force only during the months of May, June and July, which months are unusually dull in freight business. The passenger business of the system is said to be larger than usual, especially as regards the lines at Macon.

**THE FAMILIAR FACE BEHIND THE BAR IS GONE.**  
**DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS THE CAUSE.**  
His Wife Says He Carried Off Her Money and Valuables, and Asks Chief Constable to Bring Him Back.  
"Bony" Miller, who has probably shored some cocktails and whisky straight and sour across the bar in the West End Georgia legislators and visiting statesmen, missing any other bartender in the city, is a missing man.  
Bony went off last Monday, but he did it so quietly and unostentatiously that nothing was said about it for a few days. He left Monday just about an hour before the regular time to leave for work. He told some one in the bar that he was going to step out a minute, and that was the last of Bony Miller in this town.  
No other reason is assigned for the disappearance of the bartender than alleged unhappy domestic relations. He was perfectly straight and honest in his dealings, and not the slightest charge can be brought against his business integrity. But among those who know the bartender and his wife, there has long been talk of strained relations, separation, etc. When Bony walked out of the bar and didn't come back any more there were but few who were non-plussed for an explanation of his conduct.  
Bony made his debut in Atlanta four years ago, coming here from Chattanooga, Tenn., where he had previously lived for several years. When he came he brought with him his wife, a woman of very striking looks, whose appearance on the streets never failed to attract notice. For a long time Bony and his wife have occupied a small room at the junction of Ivy and Glenner streets and Edgewood avenue.  
Mrs. Miller was very angry when it became apparent that Bony had gone away to make inquiries concerning him. From the best knowledge that she could gather, her husband is in Cincinnati, and she declares that she will bring him back to this state. Yesterday, therefore, she made Bony's wife pay to Mr. J. J. Conkley, the real estate man, it was represented to Mr. Inman that Mr. Conkley had sold Mr. Allenworth a piece of real estate and had received the notes in payment. Mr. Crane wanted to negotiate the notes to Mr. Inman, allowing him a liberal discount on them. Mr. Inman said he would purchase them if the maker of them said they were genuine. Upon investigation he found that Mr. Allenworth had really signed the notes, and he gave Mr. Crane a check on the Atlanta National Bank for \$1,400, payable to J. J. Conkley. Mr. Crane endorsed the name of Mr. Conkley across the back of the check, and on Thursday afternoon, just before the bank closed, received the money from the check. That the endorsement was a forgery was not discovered until yesterday morning.  
As soon as the forgery was discovered at the bank, Mr. Paul Romare, who is Chief Constable and held a conference with him. He gave the chief the facts in the case, and authorized that officer to offer a reward of \$150 for the recovery of the money. Upon the loss of the \$1,400 worth of course, fall on the bank, as the forgery was practiced upon the check after it left Mr. Inman's hands. Mr. Romare is very anxious to catch Crane.  
Dr. Styles, who is out just \$650 by Mr. Crane, is also very anxious that that gentleman be brought back to this city, so that he can recover his money. The detective work has been looking for him yesterday, but could find no trace of him.  
Crane's wife is prostrated with distress over her husband's troubles, and has taken to her bed. The affair has created considerable of a sensation in the city.

**CRANE WAS CLEVER.**  
Another Large Forgery Said to Be His Discovered Yesterday.  
\$150 REWARD FOR HIS CAPTURE.  
The Atlanta National Bank, Which Fell a Victim to Him to the Extent of \$1,400, Offers the Reward.  
Before tonight Uncle Sam's mail bags will be heavily sprinkled with pieces of handsome Charles Crane, the missing real estate man, and before tomorrow night the pictures, together with a few facts concerning some recent actions of that gentleman and descriptions of his personal appearance will be glued fast into the "wanted" book of every well regulated police department in the country.  
Chief Constable last night added to his large collection of photographs of that young man, and the picture represents a very nice looking, very nicely dressed young American, whose blonde face is distinguished by a blonde mustache. Today Chief Constable will have printed several hundred circulars addressed to the police of the country, on which he will have reproduced the features of the departed real estate broker, with a full description of him.  
Chief Constable last night in big letters that \$150 reward will be paid to the person arresting the young man whose picture appears on the circular making the announcement. This reward was offered yesterday, two of Crane's victims contributing to it.  
Yesterday morning's Constitution told of Crane's alleged forgery in the case of Dr. Styles, and of the fact that the detectives were looking for him. But that was not the beginning of what now appears to be the crookedness of the real estate man. Yesterday's developments, aided by the announcement of the alleged forgery of notes, negotiated to Dr. Styles, brought out some very startling facts, which indicate that Mr. Crane was not lacking in shrewdness and boldness.  
Thursday Crane went to Mr. Hugh Inman with three notes, aggregating in face value, something over \$1,400, which notes were signed by Dr. Allenworth. Mr. Crane's father-in-law had made payable to Mr. J. J. Conkley, the real estate man. It was represented to Mr. Inman that Mr. Conkley had sold Mr. Allenworth a piece of real estate and had received the notes in payment. Mr. Crane wanted to negotiate the notes to Mr. Inman, allowing him a liberal discount on them. Mr. Inman said he would purchase them if the maker of them said they were genuine. Upon investigation he found that Mr. Allenworth had really signed the notes, and he gave Mr. Crane a check on the Atlanta National Bank for \$1,400, payable to J. J. Conkley. Mr. Crane endorsed the name of Mr. Conkley across the back of the check, and on Thursday afternoon, just before the bank closed, received the money from the check. That the endorsement was a forgery was not discovered until yesterday morning.  
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**KNOWLEDGE**  
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.  
Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.  
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

**IT'S BEING SAD**  
—THAT—  
**BYCK BROS. & CO.,**  
27 Whitehall Street,  
ARE OFFERING THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN HONEST SHOES THAT WERE EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA.  
OUR SHOES (BOTH HIGH AND LOW) ARE PERFECT PICTURES, AND RIGHTFULLY TAKE THEIR PLACE AS WORKS OF ART.  
WE ARE NEW TO YOU, BUT OLD IN THIS BUSINESS. WE WANT YOUR TRADE. OUR STYLES ARE RIGHT. EVERYTHING NEW. NO OLD CRABS (NEVER HAD ANY). LARGEST ASSORTMENT BEST GRADES.  
Strictly One Price at the New Shoe Store.

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31 AND 93 WHITEHALL ST.

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MONTEVALLO COAL CAR LOTS  
AND JELICO AT MINE PRICES.  
Yards: Magnolia Street and E. T., Va. and Ga. R. R.  
TELEPHONE 394. ATLANTA, GA.

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**Over the State!**  
**THE GREAT SWEET**  
**SURELY**  
**HAS WON THE HEARTS OF**  
**THE PEOPLE.**  
**Daily Expressions**  
**GRAND RESULTS**  
**FROM HIS PATIENTS**  
**AT HIS OFFICE**  
**NO. 100 NORTH PRYOR STREET.**

**THE ALASKA**  
**Refrigerator**  
**Is No Doubtful Experiment.**  
It has stood the test of years and is now more popular every season. Thousands now in daily use prove the truth of our claims, that the "ALASKA" is the best refrigerator in the world. They are perfect in principle and construction. Economical in the use of Ice. Satisfactory in all Results. The air in the provision chamber is ALWAYS COLD. Absolutely Pure and "Dry" as a Bone.  
"ALASKAS" are stronger and more durable than other makes. They "will not fall to pieces" after a first season's use. "Alaskas" in Georgia today than all other refrigerators combined and every single one pleases the owner. This is the record! Come and see!  
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Sole Agents, - - - 61 Peachtree St.

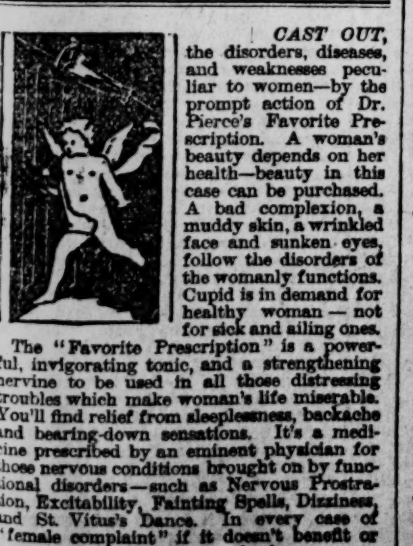
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ATLANTA, GA.  
Treats Deformities and Chronic Diseases such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and private diseases, Hereditary Diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**  
Bids for the erection of a church building for the First Methodist church, south in Anneton, Ala., will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 15th day of May. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of McCarty & McCarty, Anneton, Ala.; the City National Bank, Birmingham, Ala., or the office of George H. Stewart, architect, Atlanta, Ga. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 5 per cent of the proposed bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.  
april 101 Chairman Board Committee.

**NOTICE.**  
Correspondence is invited with the undersigned, attorneys for the owners of the property, about lease of the Hotel St. Simons and cottages for the approaching summer season. Inspection of the property and of its past business is invited. Goodyear & Kay, attorneys, Brunswick, Ga. april 29-30 may 10

**If An Agent Comes**  
To you to sell trees or plants of any sort tell him your Home Nursery has everything you need of better quality and for less money than he offers. If you don't believe this call on  
W. D. BRATTON  
508 Equitable building.



**Getting Thin**  
is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.  
**Scott's Emulsion**  
is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh.  
Prepared by Scott & Bown, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

**Commercial College of Ky. University**  
Cheapest & Best Business College in the World.  
Awarded Highest Honor at World's Exposition, 1893.  
10,000 Graduates in 10 Years.  
15 Years' experience. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Board, and Laundry, \$100.00.  
Typewriter, Typing, and Telegraphy taught.  
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**Lieberman & Kaufmann**  
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.  
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april 20-ly  
**FOR SALE**  
to the highest bidder on May 10th, at 11 o'clock a. m. at East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia depot, one car hay, consigned to J. D. Frasier.  
C. C. MARTIN.  
Agent East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.  
april 26-4t wed

**Richmond and Danville System**  
Receivers will pay coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the North Eastern Railroad of Georgia, due May 1, 1893, at the National Bank of Athens, Athens, Ga., and at the Central Trust Company, New York city.  
F. W. HUIDEKOPER & REUBEN FOSTER, Receivers.  
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1893.

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 Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.  
 Washington—Metropolitan hotel.  
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 Chicago—P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

# A Small Advertisement In the Want Columns

Of tomorrow's CONSTITUTION will do wonders for you.  
 Let the people hear you.  
 They will quickly answer you.  
 More than 200,000 people will read the Want Columns of Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6, 1893.

## The People Demand Light.

The financial disasters in Wall street during the past two days are the natural outcome of the uncertainty in which the policy of the new administration is involved.

An early extra session of congress would have prevented these disturbances in monetary circles. The call for an early session, issued today, would inspire confidence. The people, the business men and the financiers of the country have been groping in the dark ever since the 4th of March. What they want is light, and plenty of it, on the financial situation at the earliest possible moment. Let them be assured that congress will meet in the course of the next few weeks, and they will feel easier. It will be a relief to them to know that they will not long remain in suspense.

We cannot go along with any degree of confidence or hope until we know the policy of the government in regard to the money and tariff problems. If action is to be delayed until late in the fall or next winter, there will be general restlessness and distrust. The events in Wall street emphasize this view. The people want to know just what to expect. They want the administration to formulate its policy and get it in good working order without unnecessary delay, and this cannot be done without an extra session of congress.

The call should be issued at once, and the earliest practicable day should be named for the assembling of our national councils. Delay will only increase our difficulties, and the Wall street panic will widen its circle until every important interest in the country will suffer. The people want congress to get to work. Both parties and all classes of our population want information and light. They feel that they cannot safely go on blundering in total darkness any longer.

Had congress been called in extra session at the beginning of the new administration the present flurry in Wall street would no doubt have been averted, because its basis is the uncertainty of the financial situation.

Do something!  
 Do it without further unnecessary delay!

## The Wall Street Trouble.

There seems to be trouble brewing in Wall street. Little summer whirlwinds are flurrying about the corners, and all the avenues of speculation appear to be so breezy that some of the operators are unable to keep their hats on.

What is the difficulty? It is of Wall street's own making. The banks have insisted that the silver obligations of the government shall be paid in gold, and this policy has, in fact, been adopted by the administration. It was thought that this would have a quieting effect, but, as a matter of fact, it has added to the uneasiness of the money sharks who flap around in the shallow waters of speculation.

They are beginning to look a little ahead, and they perceive that when the government ignores its obligations to pay its silver notes in silver, and pays them in gold, it practically gives up the right to protect its treasury which the law gives it. They perceive that this policy makes the silver dollars payable in gold, and they do not know what will be the outcome of it. Who does?

What prophet can tell us how long the prosperity of the people, the business of the country, and the people's treasury itself can stand the strain which this exclusive gold policy puts upon it? This exclusive gold policy means the policy of recognizing gold as the only money of redemption—means another heavy decline in values. The values afloat in Wall street being the most sensitive of all values have been affected first, and the result is the semi-panic which has been running its course in that center, and which may finally develop into a serious affair.

Other causes have contributed to the situation, but the chief and moving cause is the policy which recognizes gold alone as the money of redemption and which

practically demotes nearly two-thirds of our currency. This policy is pleasing to the goldholders and the money sharks, but that sensible bankers view it in the light of a somewhat doubtful experiment is shown by the fact that at the beginning of this month, as compared with the beginning of February, the loans and discounts of the clearing house banks of New York have decreased \$30,000,000. This is a contraction which, at this season, when there is usually an increased demand for loans, goes to the very vitals of business. It amounts to a tremendous check on credits not only among the banks but among business men.

The fact that the brakes have been put on by the banks so suddenly as to create a shock is sufficient evidence that they believe a dislocation of our currency system will be the result of the policy which discounts silver coin as the money of redemption and places our system on an exclusively gold basis. At any rate, the clearing house banks have contracted their loans and discounts and this contraction has made money scarce and hard to get in Wall street. Simultaneous with this contraction of currency and credits comes the decline in values which makes itself felt on the most sensitive stocks. The pinch comes in Wall street first, but it will be felt all over the whole country within the course of a few months unless there is some change in the policy which refuses to recognize our coined silver as primary money, as money of redemption.

Wall street always feels the blizzard first. It felt it first in 1873, when the demonetization of silver brought about a contraction of values that convulsed the whole country, precipitating the memorable panic of that year. But the people felt it later, and, unless the policy of the treasury is changed, they will feel the results that are already perceptible in Wall street. There will be no crash, but all values will contract to fit themselves to the gold standard, thus exclusively set up, and there will be a further decline in prices.

There is no real panic in Wall street, but the flurry that inevitably follows the adjustment of sensitive stocks to new conditions and to new values. The clearing house banks have it in their power to prevent a panic, and they will use that power whenever it becomes necessary. When money becomes scarce enough to affect their currents of business they will issue clearing house certificates, which is the means they have adopted to tide over a money panic.

We do not see anything in the situation to alarm the people, or even to disturb them. We do not see anything likely to affect seriously the people of the south. Before the ill effects of the present temporary policy are felt in this section, it will likely be changed, or congress will have been called together, or the country will fit itself to the new conditions.

In any event, we are sure nothing will stand in the way of carrying out the general policy of reform and relief outlined in the democratic platform. The redemption of the pledges therein set forth will go a long way towards placing the people of the country beyond the reach, immediate or remote, of the results of financial or speculative flurries in Wall street.

## Governor Tillman Takes Action.

The action of Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, in appointing Solicitor Jervey, of the Charleston circuit, to prosecute the Denmark lynchings, is worthy of all commendation. It is an assurance in advance that no guilty man will be allowed to escape.

Under all the circumstances, the public will watch with unusual interest the proceedings that Governor Tillman has inaugurated. Solicitor Jervey is pledged to a course which, if carried out, will make an example of the lynchings. In a public speech at Columbia, shortly after the execution of the negro, he declared that if he were the solicitor of Barnwell county he would indict every man who took part in the murder. He also declared that he would name Governor Tillman as an accessory before the fact.

The opportunity which Solicitor Jervey seemed to long for has come to him and his selection as the prosecuting officer is undoubtedly due to his declaration that he would leave no stone unturned to bring the lynchings to justice. Practically, his work is cut out for him, and all that is needed is an energetic prosecution, which Solicitor Jervey will undoubtedly devote himself to.

It is a case that practically involves an entire community. Those who executed the negro and those who aided and abetted his taking off are well known. There was and has been not the slightest attempt at concealment. So that Solicitor Jervey's duties are very much simplified. He has an opportunity, too, if he chooses to take advantage of it, of "naming" Governor Tillman as accessory, and the public is therefore justified in anticipating developments of a very interesting character.

## A Woman's Tears.

Mrs. Potter Palmer won a decisive victory, the other day, over some of the capacious lady managers of the world's fair.

There was a stormy scene at a meeting of the board, and the issue was doubtful, until Mrs. Palmer tearfully announced that she would resign, if the ladies would not quit quarreling. This produced a startling effect. The lady managers made brief speeches full of emotion. A rain of tears followed, and a gentle breeze brought the weeping willows together again. After the storm came the sunshine, and the orators in broken voices proclaimed their love for Mrs. Palmer, and adopted a resolution thanking her for her noble work.

Women manage these things better than men. They know that, when a discussion becomes heated, facts and arguments are of no avail. The stupid male managers of the fair in their meetings try to argue their differences to a satisfactory conclusion and get worse tangled than ever. Not so with Mrs. Potter Palmer and her opponents. When matters came to a crisis, the charming president gave a little sob, and something that glittered like a diamond rolled down her dimpled cheek. Then, the magic touch of womanly sympathy drew a shower of similar diamonds from the eyes of the enemy, and a regular

love feast ensued. Tears, kisses, peace! How much better than the bitter debates and the personal encounters that would have occurred in a deliberative assembly of men! The weakest woman in all the world is armed with one weapon against which man's pride and strength are powerless. Her tears will win when everything else has failed. A woman's tears move her own tender sex, as well as the sterner masculine brutes. Old and young yield to their potential spell, and when the woman happens to be as pretty as Mrs. Potter Palmer there is no telling what will follow when her bright eyes grow misty with these messengers from a wounded heart. It is folly to attempt to stand out against a woman's tears. They have caused revolutions—they have made and unmade many a great cause. They can be met in only one way—unconditional surrender.

## An Object Lesson.

The New York Commercial Bulletin calls attention to a very interesting state of affairs in Kansas.

It can no longer be doubted that capital is leaving the state and none is coming in. For two years past the land loan companies have been closing out their business. Within the last few months other companies have been doing the same thing. One company doing a business of \$7,000,000 a year, has moved to Colorado. The consequence is that the Kansas farmer finds it difficult to sell his farm or borrow money to pay for it.

Another notable thing is the hegira of prominent citizens. All the members of the late state administration, legislature and state boards have gone or are preparing to go to Colorado, Missouri or Oklahoma.

Now, for the explanation. Populist extremes have alarmed capital. The owners of property have been denounced as rascals. The money lenders have been denounced as criminals. The recovery of loans has been made tedious. Naturally, men with money do not want to lend or invest in such a commonwealth. They know of many other places where the rights of property are secure, and they are going there. Sensible men do not care to trust themselves under the government of theorists who propose to abolish poverty by wiping out debts, and by establishing the doctrine that a shovel belongs to the man who is using it, and not to the man who made it or whose labor paid for it.

It is a very suggestive object lesson, and we commend it to every state where there is a disposition in the legislature to tamper with vested rights and make unjust and dishonest attacks upon capital and property. Try the populist experiment anywhere, and the result will be just what it is in Kansas.

## The Bravest of the Brave.

The story in The Constitution's news columns of the heroic conduct of Judge Chrisman, of Mississippi, beats anything that has been seen in print in many a day.

A courthouse in a quiet country town was suddenly surrounded by armed white caps demanding the release of their arrested comrades on bail, and when the judge, single-handed and alone, confronted them, a hundred shotguns and pistols were aimed at him. Defying the mob, this one man broke through the line of outlaws, raised a posse and drove the assassins to the woods. Next Monday he will try the white caps now in jail and as many of the others as can be captured by that time.

It required the nerve of Old Hickory himself to face such fearful odds and win by the sheer force of character and courage. There should be a bright future in store for this matchless man, this hero of the old Spartan type. His superb daring and firmness in the most trying hour of his life will be an inspiration to the friends of law and order everywhere. With this golden lesson in citizenship to encourage them, we cannot see how the good people of any southern community will ever again yield to any number of white caps or lynchings. When lawless men find that our judges, sheriffs, deputies and leading citizens are ready to die in their tracks rather than submit to the reign of the mob, this lynching business will come to an end.

Our northern contemporaries will do well to make a note of this. The state and the section that produce such devoted guardians of the law as Judge Chrisman will establish and maintain peace and order at any cost.

There was once an Iron Chancellor, and now Mississippi gives us an Iron Judge. We may not give him a laurel crown, but we can at least stand by him!

Villard turned Schurz down at a banquet the other day and wouldn't let him speak. Now if Schurz will turn Villard down the country will be happy.

Editor Richardson, of Columbus, says he has "failed to discover any plank in the platform that favors the free coinage of a 60-cent dollar." The Gazette has a 60-cent dollar. The Gazette has a 60-cent dollar. The Gazette has a 60-cent dollar. We suspect that this editor merely has a silver dollar worth 100 cents which he thinks ought to be worth only 60 cents. He can realize the dream of his old age by selling his silver dollars for 60 cents, and we trust he will remember old friends when the sale comes off.

An exchange wants to know where Adlai is. He is on the democratic platform with both feet.

Wall street seems to have got its dose a little earlier than the programme called for.

Your Uncle Ben Tillman seems to be a natural born humorist. It is difficult to down such a man. He sits up all day with his friends and all night with his opponents.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says The Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "Whether a man settles with power for evil or for good, he sure that he has lived something and suffered something before he could speak so as to compel a hearing. And this is the reason why so few men and women of genuine literary power were born to the purple of exceptional wealth, education and easy circumstances. There must be a spurting of his flank constantly to get the best speed out of the steed; there must be no lack

of poverty, hardship, persecution; a discipline of difficulty of some sort to make man and woman speak so as to make the world listen; there must be a soul in the voice; it may be the voice of a soul lost, or a soul secure; it may breathe air from heaven or shock from hell, but it must have soul in it; power behind it for good or ill, and such voices are not found with those who are born to an easy, effortless existence, where experience is limited by the circle of a narrow caste or class, where passion speaks in the book of well-being rather than of a war of world, where suffering of the deepest spiritual sort is seldom known through act and experience."

It is alleged that the democratic state central committee, of Kansas, refuses to recommend any applicant for a federal office without a payment of \$25 down and a further dividend on appointment.

In a contribution of the late J. Addington Symonds to the current number of The Century occurs the following description of a conversation between Tennyson and Gladstone:

"Gladstone, with his rich, flexible voice, Tennyson, with his deep drawl rising into impatient falsetto when put out; Gladstone arguing, Tennyson putting in a prejudice; Gladstone asserting, Tennyson denying. Flying with a bald negative, Gladstone's fall of facts, Tennyson's reliance on impressions; both of them humorous, but the polished and delicate in Tennyson, the other broad and coarse and grotesque. Gladstone's hands are white and not remarkable, Tennyson's are huge, unwieldy, fit for molding clay or dough. Gladstone is in some sort a man of the world, Tennyson a child, and treated by Gladstone like a child."

The San Antonio Herald says that the day of the professional humorist is over. People want humor, but they want it in broken doses.

The trial of Lizale Borden has been set for June 1st, and will be held in nearly a year, the prosecution declining to accept bail or bring the case to a trial.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## Don't All Speak at Once.

Who wants to run for gov'nor?  
 There ain't a single town  
 But's trottin' out her candidate, from  
 Billville down to Brown!  
 An' the humors fresh from Washington, that  
 mislead a Georgian place,  
 Is turned the cattle out to graze an' galloped  
 in the race!

Who wants to run for gov'nor?  
 Each feller's got a slate,  
 An' the plum crop's jes' a bloomin' in the  
 cross roads of the state  
 An' the man that missed the mission, an' the  
 other feller too,  
 Is claimin' them plum trees an' reachin' for  
 a few!

Who wants to run for gov'nor?  
 Jes' let 'em come to law!  
 The race track's jes' the biggest that a feller  
 ever saw!  
 An' the plums are hangin' heavy, an' the  
 peach is gettin' brown,  
 An' the feller with the longest reach 'll pull  
 the biggest down!

Editor Stovall's Savannah Press gets brighter and brighter. It is discussing the silver question now.

## One Hope for Good Democrats.

"Has Brown been removed from office yet?"  
 "Jes' died last night."

The Franklin News seems to have taken on new life since its consolidation with The Herald County Banner. About the only way the average weekly can succeed in running two newspapers is to consolidate them.

Now, Smack Your Lips!  
 O, what's the use o' grievin'  
 We've jes' got to love our life,  
 For the blossom's on the melon  
 An' the edge is on the knife!

The Hustler, of Rome, pays this neat compliment to the girls of Rome:  
 "A crinoline with a Rome girl in it is as sweet and more fashionable than a barrel of brown hair, although the barrel does wear hoops itself."

The Hustler, of Rome, announces that its funny man is going to start a barber shop in his department, and in the future his jokes will appear without whiskers.

Editor P. T. McCutchen, of The Franklin News and Herald County Banner (two newspapers in one) was in the city yesterday. He wears the only press association gold medal in the state, engraved with two pairs of scissors and one pen.

And She Gets Him, Too.  
 There's a good thing with Georgia  
 Beside her place in the peerage,  
 The higher up the 'possum climbs—  
 The higher still she reaches.

The Columbia Sentinel is doing a good work these days, and Editor Atkinson has wood enough to last all winter.

The Banks County Gazette is now in its third volume, and Editor Brewster announces that it is "moving on." The Gazette has a bright editorial page and is an all-around good weekly newspaper.

Editor Gunn is determined to make The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise an original newspaper if he has to split rails to do it.

A bright boy's weekly is The Dixie Youth, published in Atlanta by Master Harmon O. Cox, who is also editor of the paper. It is a paper devoted to the interests of the boys of the south, and bristles with bright paragraphs of public sentiment and a special edition which will surpass any of his former efforts in that direction. "The boys" will be delighted with it.

Georgia Press Personals.  
 Albany Herald: Congressman Livingston will be on hand in a few days with his Buck evidence and then the ax will be in order.

Eastman Times-Journal: Walter Clements's chances grow brighter every day. If something unusual does not happen he will overtake the collectorship plum.

Ringgold News South: An undecorated would indicate that R. W. Everett's friends would insist on the ex-congressman placing his claim before the people two years hence, in the seventh congressional district.

Liberty County Herald: Frank Weidman, the best all-around newspaper man in Georgia, is in Chicago now. He says Chicago's name is mud. He says the exposition is so great that it would take a whole page in The Constitution to do it justice.

Banks County Gazette: Governor Northern has made one of the best governors, for two consecutive terms, Georgia, the best state of the union, has ever had; he is one of the purest men in politics a wise and able statesman, and stands close to the hearts of the people.

Barnesville Gazette: The Constitution last Sunday contained an interesting interview with Hon. James S. Boynton on the current questions of the day. Judge Boynton is a well informed man and is quite popular throughout the state.

Cherokee Advance: Dr. G. M. Heldt, a former citizen of Cobb county, has entered the agricultural department of the University of Georgia. He is sixty-three years of age and is said to be the oldest college student in the country, probably in the world.

Elberton Star: Hon. James M. Smith, of Smithsonia, en route to Hartwell, spent Monday night in Elberton. Mr. Smith's name has frequently been mentioned for gubernatorial honors and we have no doubt but what he would make Georgia a good governor, as he has had large experience in public life and has been remarkably successful in the management of his private affairs.

Savannah News: President Cleveland, it seems, is not all statesman; there is some man—just plain, every-day, unqualified man—in him. He has been indulged in the temptations of the shape of free passes, until the Washington baseball people tendered him a season ticket to the ball games. Then he fell. Having accepted the pass he must go and see the

games. And when he goes then will begin the trouble. Should he stand one leg and shoot for the home team, the balance of the country would rise up as one man and protest. Should he shoot against Washington he would be open to the accusation of having offered an affront to his hosts.

## SOME BRISK BUCK SHOT.

Banks County Gazette: B. B. B. Bounce Bods Buck.

Albany Herald: The Constitution is determined that Colonel Buck's scalp must be shot for the home team, the balance of the country would rise up as one man and protest. Should he shoot against Washington he would be open to the accusation of having offered an affront to his hosts.

Dublin Post: Congressman Livingston has gotten President Cleveland to promise to look into the record of Boss Buck. Good news!

Toccoa News: The ox driver says, "Get up, Buck," and the Georgia editor remarks, "Get out, Buck." Buck will have to move.

Enquirer-Sun: Colonel Pod Diamuke is again in Washington on the trail of the United States marshals. He has a suspicion that something is going to drop in a few days. We sincerely hope it will be Buck.

Albany News and Advertiser: The press is still clamoring for Boss Buck's scalp with a bulldog tenacity, and we doubt not that era of glory will be ending from the belt of the Georgia Press Association.

Hustler of Rome: Cleveland is said to have promised to look into Boss Buck's record. Well, we fall to see why so much time should be wasted. Buck is a rip-roaring partisan; he is worse than a common every day republican.

The Madisonian: Regarding the prospect of Boss Buck's head falling in the basket, the president is on a very hot trail of this kind of rank partisan office holders.

Jackson Argus: The Argus most willingly joins The Constitution in its righteous war on Boss Buck. If there is a man in all of Harrison's crowd that truly deserves removal in order it is Buck. Let him go and God send that he will never again hold an office in this great government.

Ringgold News South: The people of Georgia are bucking against the Atlanta hold-over colonel. He should be fired at once to relieve the democracy of Georgia. Charges against him of offensive partisanship are like the hairs of Sampson's head. Will Grover be the barber for the people's relief?

## GOSSIP IN THE STATE.

The Banks County Gazette says of the income tax:  
 "The income tax is gaining popularity and you need not be surprised if it is made a law at the next session of congress."

The Banks County Gazette is growing impatient. It says:  
 "Occasionally a republican postmaster in Georgia is removed and a democrat put in his stead. They should all go. Turn the rascals out!"

The Albany Evening Herald makes this suggestive note:  
 "It is a little strange that the key that President Cleveland touched at Chicago was made of gold. What have the goldholders to say to this?"

This is the way The Toccoa News looks at it:  
 "At present a good definition of 'offensive partisanship' is a republican who is holding a government office."

The Barnesville Gazette says of Hon. Marcus W. Beckwith:  
 "If he is to be a candidate for judge he should resign at once and enter the race unencumbered. In our opinion, he should serve his term as solicitor and wear a white for higher honors, although he would doubtless make a good judge, and we would prefer him to some who may be in the race."

This is the way the north Georgia papers are talking about The Cherokee Advance says:  
 "Mayor McDonough, of Savannah, is being mentioned as a probable candidate for governor. He is a good man and would no doubt make Georgia a good governor, but north Georgia must name the next governor."

Discussing the future of south Georgia, The Cordelean says:  
 "The greatest opportunities present themselves in the farm lands of south Georgia. The mill men have bought them cheap, and this clearing them of timber they are on the market for the enterprising farmer to buy. Truck farming and fruit culture is a great future before them in south Georgia."

The Banks County Gazette aims this paragraph at the legislature:  
 "If the present state legislature doesn't get down to business at its next session and give the people some sensible and practical legislation, it may retire with no more thanks than the one which preceded it."

The Cherokee Advance has been figuring on the cotton crop in that county:  
 "One thousand tons of ginsol in round numbers this is nearly the amount of fertilizers that have been hauled out of Canton to open area. Last year there were not 500 tons sold in this county. This increase of 500 tons indicates that the cotton acreage has been correspondingly increased; the sequel is to follow later on."

"Who says Georgia will not be represented at the world's fair?" asks The Toccoa News, and adds:  
 "Buck Heard and his sister, two midgets, who weigh about fifty pounds each, and who have attained their majority, will be on exhibition at the great show. They live at Union Point, where we have seen Buck frequently. The size of this exhibit exceeds the brains and public spirit of some of our lawmakers, comparatively speaking."

In regard to lynch law and the stand the governor has taken against it, The Enquirer-Sun says:  
 "But Governor Northern cannot accomplish this reform unaided. He must have the support of a public sentiment. The people must be educated up to a thorough abhorrence of the evil. And, more than this, he must have the earnest, honest and fearless support of the judges, the grand jury, the trial juries and the law officers. Let the appeal be sounded throughout Georgia to every agency which should be looked for to sustain law and order, and Judge Lynch's court will be closed and abolished. The governor has made this appeal himself to the people of Georgia. Let the people hold up his hands."

## SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

An east Tennessee farmer reports having been chased through the woods by a strange wild animal resembling a lion.

Texas has a man who recently lost a fine farm, and all his stock at a game of poker, and singularly enough, the man regards the loss as a perfectly legitimate one.

West Virginia has a two-headed woman who has two voices entirely different in tone. She talks bass on one side and tenor on the other. She is not in the stage line, however.

A Florida hunter lost his boots in a novel manner recently. He fell asleep on a river bank, laying his boots within convenient reach. He was awakened by a strange noise, and to his horror he beheld his last boot disappearing down an alligator's jaws. The monster swallowed both of them.

Alabama is nothing if not original. That state now boasts a woman who was struck by lightning seven years ago, has never spoken since, and whose eyes grow larger and brighter at the approach of a thunder storm.

Thad Archie, a well-known and well-to-do negro, of Yorkville, S. C., died recently and left in his house \$1,000 in cash, which has since mysteriously disappeared. His heirs are hot on the trail of suspected parties.

Some one entered the orchard of Mr. J. W. Jenkins, of Marshall county, Ala., and cut down about ninety young trees that were just beginning to bear. Sam Taylor was arrested for the crime, waived examination and went to jail to await trial.

Mr. John White, of Warrenton, N. C., who was the commissioner for North Carolina in England during the war, and who purchased for the state the celebrated steamer Advance, although seventy-eight years old, holds himself as erect and walks with as buoyant a step as a man of thirty years.

George Hunt, the white desperado who escaped from York county, S. C., jail about a year ago, just after having been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for embezzlement, has been caught again, this time in North Carolina; but all efforts of the officers to catch him proved futile.

## TALK OF THE DAY.

"It is a little lonesome," said Editor McCutchen, of Franklin, "the last night of a town of the railroad. But I reckon it is all for the best. Our people are just as well off as many who hear the latest news every day, and they have a heap more time for reflection. Franklin, however, is going to keep abreast, as far as she can, and there is no doubt but that one of these days we will hear the shriek of the locomotive, as she rushes down our main street. Heard county is one of the finest sections in the state, with a population composed of sturdy, reliable men, who are ever ready to do their duty to lost country and humanity. I have 1,200 subscribers to my paper, and am thinking of leading the way by investing in new machinery. It will be necessary to build a railroad in order to get the power press that I want transported to Franklin."

"Our people are almost entirely engaged in farming; hence subjects of interest to them are of prime moment. The alliance is coming to the front again, not as a political power, but as an educational influence through which the farmers can make themselves heard and felt. By the way, ex-Senator Jackson, who was the first state senator of the alliance, is living quietly at his home, tilling the soil and keeping his eye open to observe the course of events. Mr. Jackson is a man of strong characteristics, and as long as he lives he will be a factor in Georgia affairs."

"No," said Mr. McCutchen, "we are not troubled with a republican postmaster. The last republican postmaster looked for fifteen years ago, when Mr. Wilson filled that office. Shortly after that time he moved away and the postoffice was made part of the perquisites of the clerk of the court, and it has remained in his hands ever since, and there is no possibility of its being turned over to a republican. There are but three republicans in Heard county, and they cancelled their republican last year when they voted the people's party ticket. Our people are all democrats, except the negroes, and they do not give us much trouble."

"While speaking about offices," continued Mr. McCutchen, "I do not see why Mr. Cleveland should hesitate about appointing some good democrat to be marshal. Our people all voted last fall to get rid of Boss Buck, and they are not so much interested in order. It is a mystery to us through whose influence this such republican has such a hold on a democratic administration, as to induce the hope that he can swing the patronage of the state for the interest of the republican party for a year. He is not a republican, he is a democrat to go. I reckon, though, now that the president, having escaped from the excitement incident to the opening of the world's fair, will acquaint Buck with what the people of



## CENTRAL ROAD. Full Meaning of the Pending Litigation.

### SEEMS HYDRA-HEADED

How the Road Was Tossed  
Around by the Terminal.

WENT A MOMENT BY JUDGE SPEER,  
To Find Itself the Center of a

Dozen Attacks.

WHICH ARE PAST FINDING OUT.

Mr. Marion Erwin Puts the Story Into  
Plain English.

Mr. Marion Erwin, of Macon, one of the leading attorneys in the Central railroad litigation, representing Receiver Comer, arrived in Atlanta yesterday via the Richmond and Danville, where he went to attend the hearing before Associate Justice Jackson, which was postponed on the 25th instant, when the case will be heard by Judge Jackson, in Atlanta.

On this matter Mr. Erwin talked to a Constitution reporter, while here yesterday, and the hearing which was to have taken place before Justice Jackson on May 23, in Washington, was postponed to be held in Atlanta on the 25th instant, and Justice Jackson indicated that he would invite either Judge Parker or Judge Speer to preside with him at the hearing.

"Mr. Erwin," said the reporter, "a great many of our people are anxious to understand the status of Central affairs as likely to be affected by the pending proceedings in the courts. Will you give a short history of the litigation, short of the legal terms which usually cloud the understanding of the average reader?"

"I will make the attempt with pleasure," said Mr. Erwin, "but whether I can relieve the average reader from the necessity of an association with legal terms with the law dictionary is another thing."

**The Story of the Rowena Clarke Bill.**  
"To begin with, on about January 1, 1888, the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, which is popularly termed the Terminal company, acquired, by purchase, 42,000 shares, constituting a majority of the stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and having elected a board of directors for the latter, through them and their successors took control of the Central railroad line. At this time the Terminal had already acquired the ownership of all the stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and a controlling interest in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, and both of the latter companies were operating on the same line to the Georgia Central. The Richmond and Danville had already leased the Georgia Pacific railroad, which latter company was totally insolvent, and the Georgia Pacific was being operated by the Danville at an annual loss of \$700,000, as shown by their reports. In spite of this fact, however, the board of directors of the Terminal, in charge of its affairs by the Terminal on June 1, 1891, leased the entire railroad and franchise of the Central to the Georgia Pacific for ninety-nine years, and without any security for the payment of the rental except a bond for \$1,000,000, which was endorsed by the Terminal and Danville companies, without any authority in their charter to make such endorsement."

**Avoid the Breakers.**  
"Immediately after the making of the lease of the Central to the Georgia Pacific, the Richmond and Danville officials took charge of the Central properties as if they were the lessees, and appropriated to their own use all the revenues of the Central. When the first installment of rent became due, January 1, 1892, the Richmond and Danville refused to pay it, and the Central directors would not turn over to them about one million dollars' worth of securities belonging to the Central Railroad and Banking Company, so that the Danville could borrow the money on it to pay the Central's rental. Shortly after that it became apparent that the financial condition of the Terminal and of the Richmond and Danville were in such shape that they were in a business sense insolvent. At the request of the Terminal, Mr. Olcott, of New York, and a committee examined into its affairs and reported that unless a reorganization of the properties was speedily effected, bankruptcy and receivership would be inevitable."

In order to prevent the Central properties from being carried under color of a lease, made in contravention of the constitution and laws of Georgia, into the hands of bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings, the Terminal, Mrs. Rowena Clarke, of Charleston, S. C., owning \$50,000 worth of Central stock, through her counsel, Mr. J. L. Ferry, of Charleston, and Mr. D. W. Boutwell, of Atlanta, filed a stockholder's bill before Judge Speer in the United States court, setting up the illegal control of the Central properties by the Richmond and Danville and Terminal, and asking that the majority stock of the Central, which had been illegally acquired by the Terminal, should be enjoined from voting, and that a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the Central properties until a new election could be had and the properties put back into the hands of a new board of directors."

**Judge Speer's Intervention.**  
"Upon consideration of the case made by the bill and as made out by the leases and other papers presented, Judge Speer, in order to preserve the rights of all parties in the same situation until a hearing could be had, and to prevent the properties from being tied up with attachments and garnishments in the meantime, appointed General Alexander temporary receiver, and being the president of the Central elected by the Terminal people."

"In the meantime Mr. Francis S. Heseltine, of Boston, Mass., owning \$30,000 worth of Central stock, represented by himself, was made party plaintiff with Mrs.

Rowena Clarke. All made common cause and took in Major A. O. Bacon to assist us.

**The 42,000 Shares Enjoined.**

"At the hearing on the Clarke bill, which took place at Macon before Judge Parker and Speer, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company came in and answered under oath, disclaiming any right to hold or operate the Central railroad lines and appropriate its revenues, and stating that it had simply taken possession of the roads 'at the request' of the Georgia Pacific, but that it then surrendered the properties to the court and Central directors."

After a two days' hearing before Judge Parker and Judge Speer, the former's decision controlling it, was held by both judges that the acquisition and holding of the 42,000 shares by the Terminal was contrary to the constitution of Georgia, and the court ordered an election by the stockholders of a new board of directors, and enjoined the vote of the 42,000 shares. In the meantime the then existing board of directors was appointed receivers to manage the properties until the new board to be elected should apply to the court to have the properties placed in their hands."

"Some two months after this hearing a rehearing was had before Judge Speer alone on petitions filed by the Central Trust Company and Terminal for a modification of the injunction, but Judge Speer reaffirmed the former ruling."

**The New Board of Directors Elected.**

"After the election of the new board of directors of the Central, that body made an examination of the finances of the Central, and from the sworn statement of the accounting officers it appeared that during the nine months that the Central properties were in the hands of the Richmond and Danville, the latter company had appropriated over \$2,000,000 of the Central's revenues and had left a large amount of indebtedness behind for operating expenses, for which the Central was being sued. Interest on the \$5,000,000 tripartite bonds and mortgage was due, and no money on hand to pay it with. Besides this, at the time the Terminal people controlled the Central, they had borrowed from the Central some \$5,000,000 from a syndicate represented by Speyer & Co., of New York, and had pledged some \$11,000,000 of securities owned by the Central as security for the debt, and providing that if the debt was not paid at maturity the Speyers could sell the collaterals at public or private sale. The new board of directors were confronted with the fact that the Speyer loan would be due in four months and they had no way, the credit of the Central being totally destroyed, to meet the debt and prevent the sacrifice of the \$11,000,000 of securities pledged to meet the \$5,000,000 loan."

"In this condition of affairs the new board of directors of the Central passed a resolution expressing their inability to take back the management of the road, and requesting the court to continue the new president of the Central, Mr. Comer, who had been appointed one of the receivers under the Rowena Clarke bill, as sole receiver until the finances of the Central could be arranged. An auxiliary or depending proceeding to the Clarke bill was filed by the Central, setting up these facts, and Mr. Comer was made sole receiver, and the creditors of the Central were notified."

**The Speyer Loan Falls Due.**  
"Shortly after this, the Speyer loan being about to fall due, Mr. Comer, as sole receiver, made arrangements with a syndicate, represented by Hollins & Co., of New York, to advance the money to take up the Speyer loan, an extension of a year being thus obtained on the same terms as in the original loan negotiated by the Terminal people, but with some modifications beneficial to the Central. This transaction was approved by an order made by Judge Speer. And thus was prevented the sacrifice of the \$11,000,000 of collaterals of the Central held by Speyer & Co."

**The Condition of the Central Properties.**  
"In the meantime Superintendent Wadley, who had taken charge of the operating department of the Central, found the roads in a fearful condition, the rails neglected, rails worn out and bent, one of the big tunnels on one of the lines in Alabama caved in and blocked for months, the car and engine equipments run down, and the entire system in such physical condition that accidents were frequently happening. In response to the request of the Central, the receiver proposed to make a thorough repair until their condition was improved by large expenditures. The necessity of the situation was met, and the roads put in good condition. In fact, all know that the laying of the heavy new steel rails on the main stem of the Central, has opened a new era in its roading in this section, and given us between Atlanta and Savannah the fastest schedule in the south."

**Other Money Borrowed.**  
"In order to effect these improvements, however, and to obtain money to pay off certain temporary loans which had been obtained by pledge of collateral securities and to meet certain fixed charges the receiver had to borrow \$800,000. This money was borrowed from the Hollins syndicate. Judge Speer passed an order allowing Mr. Comer, the receiver and president of the Central, to make the loan on January 10, 1893."

**The Reorganization Scheme.**  
"In the meantime it had become apparent that, although the Central owned properties of intrinsic worth, the credit was totally destroyed and there was no means of preventing a sale of its various properties under the numerous mortgages on which interest was in arrears and the principal due. The Central found itself in the condition of a man whose property is mortgaged for \$100,000, and with the property about to be sold on foreclosure for the debt, and with his credit so badly impaired that he cannot borrow money to pay the debt off, unless something is done with the certainty that the property will be bought in at the sale by the creditor for the amount of the debt, and the entire property thus lost to the owner. The condition and hardship of the railroad stockholder is, however, even worse than this, because when you get to a sale of property worth millions all outside competition in bidding at a foreclosure sale is at an end. Nobody has money enough to buy, and the creditor gets the road for his own use. In this ruin of the stockholder is involved, also, the loss to them of all debts they may owe to other creditors of a less dignity than the mortgagee, which are closed. This great hardship growing out of the magnitude of railroad properties and railroad debts, has within comparatively recent times brought forth the investigation of what is commonly called a reorganization plan. Persons owning large amounts of stock and junior security holders, or persons holding claims against the road of less dignity than the mortgagee being foreclosed, go to other persons holding a large amount of the bonds being foreclosed, and propose that they put all their interests together and buy in the road at the foreclosure sale, and then, after the purchase a new company will be formed which will issue new mortgages and new stock to be divided out according to an agreed rate, and apportioned to the persons contributing to the purchase in proportion to their respective interests at the agreed rate."

To carry such a reorganization through large sums of money have to be advanced by some one and the services of strong financiers are required. A reorganization committee is, therefore, allowed a commission for trying through such a plan to a successful termination. It is apparent, too, that the more creditors the creditors have in the integrity of such a reorganization commit-

tee and their ability to make a success the more readily will they deposit their bonds under the reorganization plan to be used to help in paying for the road when purchased, and, therefore, the less actual cash money will have to be raised by the committee."

A reorganization plan is, therefore, nothing but a combination of persons to buy in the road at the foreclosure sale in the interest of those interested in the property, so as to save to them the intrinsic value of the property over and above the mortgage debt. It will be seen, therefore, that two or three different plans of reorganization might be formulated at once. One plan might be formulated on the idea that the junior security holders and also the stockholders of the old company should be given an interest in the new company to be formed. Another could be formulated on the idea that the old stockholders should not be entitled to any interest in the new company, but be formed and still another plan might be formulated on the idea of all the bondholders putting their interests together and buying the road for themselves and giving the junior security holders no stockholders any interest in the new company to be formed."

It will be seen, therefore, that if those persons interested in one plan of reorganization can destroy confidence in another plan which is about to be successfully carried through and thus break it down they will stand that much better chance of getting securities deposited under their own plan and getting a finger in the pudding."

**The Central's Plan of Reorganization.**

"Just such an antagonism has arisen over the Central's reorganization. The Central railroad directors approved a plan arranged through the Hollins syndicate. The roads, when sold under the foreclosure of the tripartite bonds and of the Savannah and Western bonds, were to be bought in by the Hollins reorganization committee in the name of the Central, and the property amount of stocks and bonds of the new company deemed equitable were to be apportioned to the holders of stocks in the Savannah and Western bonds, and an allowance was made also to the common stock of the Central. In this plan, however, no allowance was made for the holders of the bonds of the Chattahoochee, Rome and Columbus railroad bonds, which the holders claim to be the property of the Central. The Central company at the time the Terminal people had control of the Central. The stockholders of the Central, claiming that the bonds were made without consideration and were made without authority in the charter of the Central and are void and they do not admit the reorganization scheme with this \$4,000,000 claim the allowance which would otherwise come to the stockholders and other creditors of the Central, they have maintained that the remedy of the Macon and Northern bondholders, who have already been allowed a separate receiver by Judge Parker, is to sue the Central, and that they can obtain a judgment against the Central on the endorsement of their bonds, then they can participate in the proceeds of the Central, and thus get their money back. The Central, again, has proposed the closure of the tripartite mortgage, or, if they want to, let them get up a reorganization plan of their own and bid in the Central and sell."

**The Alexander Brown & Son Bill.**

"In order to prevent the successful consummation of the Hollins plan, Alexander Brown & Son, et al., the owners of the \$4,000,000 of bonds of the Macon and Northern and Chattahoochee, Rome and Columbus bonds charged to have been endorsed by the Central, have presented a bill to Justice Jackson, who is expected to appoint a receiver of the Central, in which they ask to be recognized as creditors of the Central to the extent of the \$4,000,000. Just what the bill is for, and what the \$5,000,000 tripartite bonds, and that they be subrogated to all the rights of the present holders of the tripartite bonds as against the Central, and that they be allowed to make of this new weapon, if they succeed in getting it into their hands, is not stated in their bill, but it is stated that they propose to take other people's property and to make of it the expenses of their undertaking, which, I take it, means another reorganization scheme managed by them in which the \$4,000,000 claim must be necessary, come ahead of any interest of the Central's old stockholders. The tripartite bonds are a gilt-edged security, carrying the highest credit and secured by property worth three or four times the debt. Anybody with the money would snap at the chance of taking them up and holding on to them. The Alexander Brown & Son, in the meantime, the properties would remain in the hands of a receiver and the interest run on, to the cost of the stockholders, and the Central would be forced to the court to allow Alexander Brown & Son to take up the tripartite bonds to be used to force the Central into a reorganization of these roads, and to the receiver to be illegal. This issue is to be tried before Justice Jackson on the 25th instant, at Atlanta."

"At the same time will be heard the petition of Receiver Oskman, of the Terminal company, to upset about everything that has been done by Judges Parker and Speer from the beginning of the case. The design of this petition is to have filed by Mr. Crawford for Receiver Oskman seems to be to play toward the Hollins reorganization plan, the part performed under the Rowena Clarke bill, and to have Receiver Comer discharged, that the receiver of Judge Speer allowing the receiver to borrow \$800,000 from the Hollins Co. to be set aside and the order allowing the receiver to borrow the \$800,000 mentioned be set aside and for a general shaking up."

**This is the Story in Brief.**  
"This is a brief history of the case and presents the important issues now pending."

The hearing is before Justice Jackson as a member of the circuit court and not as a member of the supreme court. The circuit justices have heretofore refused to review rulings and orders made in the court by the circuit or district judges, but here they are asked to exercise their right of appeal to the supreme court. Whether the justice will confine his rulings to the new issues in the case I do not know. He has indicated, however, that he will invite Judge Parker or Judge Speer to preside with him.

"I have every confidence in the success of the present reorganization plan, and believe that it is the only hope of the junior security holders and stockholders of the Central."

**SHE GOT HER BOY PAROLED.**

**A Mother's Appeal to the Governor Touched Him and He Granted Her Request.**

There was a pathetic scene in Governor Northern's office yesterday morning. A mother, who had been very deeply impressed by her manner and the letters which were presented to him. She thought from his questions that he was going to refuse her appeal, and her manner was pitiful. She was able to suppress her emotion, but she showed it. Finally when the governor turned to her and said that he would turn her boy loose she burst into tears of grateful gratitude in the most touching manner. Those who were present were deeply affected. Her mother went away rejoicing. Her boy is a fine, brave, and talented man and is a favorite in the penitentiary."

## ST. PHILIP'S Now Passes Into the Hands of the Bishop of Georgia.

### BISHOP NELSON MAKES THE STATEMENT And Gives a Full History of the Negotiations Which Have Led Up Thereto.

The Official Action of St. Philip's.

St. Philip's church property now passes into the hands of the bishop of Georgia. This action disposes of a question which has for years been a disturbing element in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church in Atlanta.

The dispute arose years ago out of a difference of opinion between the late Bishop Beckwith and the vestry of St. Philip's as to the ownership of the real estate. It went into the courts, and after having been settled there remained as a source of private friction between many members.

Now that this issue has been removed, and the fullest harmony is re-established between the diocesan and parochial authorities, the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church in Atlanta will assume a more aggressive form, and the full influence of that highly important body will be felt in the moral movements of the city.

It will be remembered that The Constitution was the first to announce, some months ago, the preliminary steps which have led up to this happy result. The initiative came from the authorities of St. Philip's, and was heartily concurred in by the vestry of St. Philip's, the rectory, and the church members. The bishop, who showed his willingness to place himself in the hands of his bishop. Since that time the parties to the arrangement have continued their negotiations, and the result is thus told in a statement, addressed to The Constitution by Bishop Nelson:

**Diocese of Georgia, Office of the Bishop, May 6, 1893.**—Editor Constitution: For the benefit of those who are interested, I beg to communicate to you the following information:

At a meeting of the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Philip's parish, Atlanta, Ga., held April 17, 1893, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, to-wit: Whereas, for the purpose of advancing the welfare of our bishop for the construction of a cathedral church in the city of Atlanta, and believing that the best and most judicious policy of St. Philip's church, and that such action would advance the prosperity of the church in Georgia.

Resolved, That the secretary of the rector, vestrymen of St. Philip's church, Atlanta, Ga., be and is hereby authorized to convey by deed whatever interest the said church has in and to the real estate and other property of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Georgia, provided that whenever in the discretion of the bishop, or his successors in office, it may be deemed best to change the location of the cathedral, they shall have full and complete liberty to sell and dispose of the same, or a portion of the same, and to reinvest said funds, with or without interest, in the purchase of land and erection of a cathedral in any part of the city of Atlanta, and to make such use of the same as they may in their discretion deem best for the benefit of the said diocese, on condition that the said diocese shall by its duly constituted authorities, assume and discharge all existing liabilities of said parish, and maintain on some portion of said real estate, so long as it shall be in the best 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# COLORED SHOES FOR CHILDREN

In this Department I Stand Pre-  
 eminent and alone the  
 Acknowledged Headquarters of Ga.

Infants' red Oxford Ties, 2 to 5.....	40c, 75c and \$1
Infants' red Button Shoes, 2 to 4.....	50c
Children's red spring-heel Oxford Ties, 5 to 8.....	50c, 65c and \$1

Children's red Button Shoes, spring heel, 5 to 8.....75c and \$1  
Children's machine sewed Tan Oxfords, 5 to 8.....65c  
Children's red and tan Oxfords, spring heel, 8 to 11.....75c  
Misses' tan and red spring-heel Oxfords, 12 to 2.....\$1 and \$1.25  
Misses' red and tan Button Shoes, 11 to 2.....\$1 and \$1.25  
THESE SAME GOODS ARE SOLD IN OTHER STORES AT DOUBLE THE  
PRICE  
Ladies' white, pearl and tan Canvas Oxfords.....\$1.25, worth \$2  
Ladies' finest hand-sewed Oxfords, patent tip, also Bluchers, only \$2, sold at \$3.50  
by others.  
Ladies' fine oze calf Oxfords for evening wear, in pink, blue, black, tan, gray and  
olive, at \$2.50; worth \$4.  
Ladies' hand-sewed Oxford Ties.....50c and 75c  
\$3.00.—At this price I claim to sell the best men's French calf, hand-sewed Shoes in  
the world; worth \$5.00.  
\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00—I sell a splendid line of men's solid, serviceable, stylish Shoes.  
\$1.00 buys a splendid Shoel Shoe for boys.  
I have so many Great Bargains, it is impossible to talk about them. Come and see  
them yourself.

H. A. SNELLING,  
CHEAPEST SHOE HOUSE ON EARTH,  
82 Whitehall Street.

---

J. F. MADDOX,      J. W. RUCKER,      H. C. BAGLEY,      G. A. NICOLSON.  
President,      W. L. PEEL,      Vice-Presidents.      Cashier.      Assistant Cashier

---

**Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.**  
Capital, \$150,000. Charter Liability, \$300,000.  
Transact a general Banking Business: approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral.

will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new account  
use interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 3½ per cent, if left 90 days  
per cent if left six months, 6 per cent if left 12 months.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, Vice President.  
EDWARD B. PRATT, Cashier.

JAMES H. GRAY, Vice President.  
JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

---

# American Trust & Banking Co.

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Capital, \$500,000. Undivided Profits, \$50,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS: Wm. P. H. Harrison, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. G. Kiser,  
J. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, Jas. W. English, Geo. W. Blanton, Philadelphia; Edw. C. Peters,  
C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Cashier, Beersman.

Authorized to do a general Banking and Exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, busi-  
ness firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trust- for corporations and indi-  
viduals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is  
a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

---

AM'L YOUNG, Pres. M. C. KISER, Vice Pres. CHAS. RUNNETTE, Cashier.

---

## FIDELITY BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY,

---

(Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.)

CAPITAL STOCK. \$200,000.

This bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator,  
Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Conservator Assignee and Receiver for Estate Corpora-  
tions and individuals. Confidentially invited with parties contemplating the crea-  
tion of trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of Trust Funds kept separate from the  
assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the world. Discounts commercial

All money deposited with the bank for the purpose of making deposits on approved bonds, at the rate of 10 per cent on the amount invested, and the interest to be paid to the depositors in saving bank department.  
 All water, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man.  
**SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**  
 21 NORTH PLYOR, CORNER DECATUR STREET, ATLANTA, GA.  
 Capital Stock, \$300,000.00.      Assets January 1, 1893, \$1,023,566.41  
 Loans made on REAL ESTATE.  
 Our investment stock is a profitable and safe investment.  
 We insure a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.  
 Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

**GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's**  
 Office, March 10, 1883.—Samuel Well, ex administrator of the estate of Christian H. Ziegenfuss, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust.  
 He prays for letters of dissolution, that is, to allow, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.  
 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.  
 feb11 3m sat

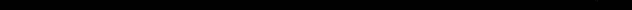
**GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's**  
 Office, March 10, 1883.—J. W. McFaul, executor of the will of Mary Mason, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dissolution. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.  
 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.  
 feb11 3m sat

**GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's**  
 Office, February 10, 1883. William C. Masser, executor of the will of Nathan Masser, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dissolution. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.  
 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.  
 feb11 3m sat

March 11, 3m sat. **W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.**  
**GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.**—Ordinary's  
 Notice, February 22, 1884, to the administrator  
 on the estate of Catherine **McNEMER**, deceased,  
 is discharged the duties of his said trust,  
 and peace for letters of administration. This is,  
 and the same is to be paid to the said Mary  
 cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday  
 in the month of March next, and if they fail to  
 administrator should not be discharged from said  
 trust, and the said administrator should be  
 March 11, 3m sat. **W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.**  
**GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.**—Ordinary's  
 Notice, February 22, 1884, to the administrator  
 on the estate of Mary **McNEMER**, deceased,  
 is discharged the duties of his said trust, and  
 peace for letters of administration. This is,  
 and the same is to be paid to the said Mary  
 cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday  
 in the month of March next, and if they fail to  
 administrator should not be discharged from said  
 trust, and the said administrator should be  
 March 11, 3m sat. **W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.**  
**GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.**—Ordinary's  
 Notice, February 22, 1884, to the administrator  
 on the estate of Mary **McNEMER**, deceased,  
 is discharged the duties of his said trust, and  
 peace for letters of administration. This is,  
 and the same is to be paid to the said Mary  
 cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday  
 in the month of March next, and if they fail to  
 administrator should not be discharged from said  
 trust, and the said administrator should be

**GEORGIA, FULTON** Court-Ordinary's  
office, February 10 1893. Henry A. Fur-  
l, administrator of N. E. ... presents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of discharge. He also prays that all persons concerned to show cause, if any they have, within ten days after the date hereof next, why said administrator should not be discharged.

**W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary,**  
March 2nd 1893

[illegible]



THE EXCELLENCE

Of our stock of Clothing is nowhere more apparent than in the superb line of boys and children's Suits we show this season. For the small boys, ages three to six, you can find just the thing you want. They are cut to fit, handsomely trimmed and a beautiful assortment of colors. For the larger boys the variety, the quality and the style of our \$5 Suits have proven winning cards.

George Muse Clothing Company,  
38 Whitehall Street.

BOLLES, The Stationer.  
All the leading papers and magazines of the day.  
Hurd's fine stationery.

Blank Books and Office Supplies  
Orders received by mail from surrounding towns and adjoining states promptly attended to.  
Postage stamps on sale.  
apr18-ly o p p

Don't Dress Like a Clown  
The Sensible Majority  
Wearing strictly stylish clothing can have every want met at our store. We need not proclaim the merits of our goods to those who have patronized us in the past, but to those who have not we would like to say that a glance through our stock will convince the most critical purchaser that we are prepared to clothe the public satisfactorily. We do not confine our line to staples that please the vast majority, but carry novelties to suit those few who are looking for

"Something Odd."  
LUMPKIN, COLE & STEWART.  
CLOTHIERS,  
26 Whitehall Street.

A DAY'S OUTING.  
Mr. Goodtaste Tells His Pleasant Experience Last Summer.  
Upon being asked what was the most enjoyable event of his life, Mr. Goodtaste said it was his trip to the city of Atlanta. He says, "I had an engagement with Miss Belle to act as her escort and to have a good time generally. The sun was bright and clear that May morning, and about 8 o'clock we started in a big wagon to Ball Springs. We were a jolly party and arrived at the springs in high spirits. The morning was spent agreeably in dancing and talking, and then we adjourned to the big spring for dinner. I had my place next to Belle and never enjoyed a dinner so much. Why, I can remember yet what we had for dinner. There, first, I was handed sandwiches with delicious sandwiches between the bread. Then, fresh and crisp strawberries, just like they were picked from the vine; French sardines (I bless the man who invented the key to open them) were served. Then, a big bowl of oysters, which were large and juicy. I had no idea they were so good. Then, we had a peach of peach (a saucer) and the vanilla cream was so good. I had never had so much I did enjoy a glass of iced tea. It was exhilarating and pleasant and delicious. The dinner finally came to an end, as all good things must do.

VICTORY  
'OX'DONOR'  
(OXYGEN BY ABSORPTION)  
A Cure for Disease Without the Aid of Medicine.  
The word Electrode has been discarded by the inventor, Dr. Sanchez, the name being misleading and creating the impression that the instruments are electrical appliances, which is not true. The new name, "Ox'donor," denotes oxygen given, which is correct.

BECK & BACON,  
Room 36 Grant Building, Atlanta,  
General agents for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Local agents wanted for every town. Book of testimonials furnished on application.

CRYSTALIZED LENSES  
TRADE MARK  
A. K. HAWKES,  
MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN.  
ALL OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS  
Filled same day as received. Electric motor power used in the factory. FILLABLE GOODS AND QUICK WORK our specialty. Established twenty-two years ago. 121 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. mar25-5pm

KELLAM & MOORE,  
Scientific Opticians.  
Make a specialty of quick work in filling oculists' prescriptions for spectacles and eye-glasses.  
Their facilities are unequalled. Sole room at 54 Marietta street, opposite post office.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN  
Remarkable results have followed our treatment in the use of curative methods most rapid and successful. We have cured many who were suffering from errors of vision and excess, and who were nervous and impatient, the cure of which was long delayed by the friends and companions, lead us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment.

RAMBLER Bicycles.  
Pneumatic Tires.  
have the best inner tube on earth. No cement used in putting them on. No coming off accidentally. No slipping on wet streets. Resilient to perfection, and a puncture is almost impossible. We are the exclusive dealers for Atlanta and vicinity. Come and see 93 Rambler, they are up to the times, and fully guaranteed.

Southern Shorthand  
Business College,  
57 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
ALSO PURCHASERS OF  
MOORE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.  
Forming a business training institution with a peer in the south. Six thousand students in position. Nearly three hundred pupils now in attendance. HANDSOME CATALOGUE FREE.

Summer House for Rent  
I will rent for the summer my handsomely furnished residence; no pleasant refuge from hot weather can be found.  
Address: Professor Nichols, Nacoochee, Ga. apr18-ly o p p

THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE GUARDS AND CONVICTS WAS HOT.  
PRISONERS WERE CAUGHT IN A TRAP.  
They Slipped from One Mine to Another, and Expected to Rush Out, Kill the Guards and Get Off.

THE WONDERFUL STORY TOLD BY FRED C. VOSE AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW TO A REPORTER OF THE BOSTON HERALD—BOTH ARE RESTORED AFTER YEARS OF AGONY.

From The Boston Herald.  
The vast health-giving results already attributed by the newspapers throughout this country and Canada to Dr. Williams' "Pink Pills for Pale People" have been recently supplemented by the wonderful cures wrought in the case of two connected invalids in one household in a New England town. The radical improvement in the physical condition of these people from the use of this great medicine is vouched for, not only by the eager testimony of the patients themselves, gladly given for the benefit of other sufferers, but also by the inimitable assurances of disinterested relatives and friends who had been cognizant of the years of pain and distress endured by the two invalids, and who now witness their restoration to health, vigor and capacity.

The names of these people, the latest to testify from their own experience to the marvelous restorative tonic and blood-purifying qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, are Fred C. Vose and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Oliver C. Holt, of Peterboro, members of the same household, which is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Holt and Mr. and Mrs. Vose, the latter a daughter of the Holts. The home occupied by the family is a cosy and neat looking place, and the invalids are situated on the top of a hill and surrounded by many of the natural attractions of a residence in the country. Mr. Holt is employed in the Crook shoe manufacturing of Peterboro, and Mr. Vose has for many years run the engine on the Fitchburg railroad trains between Winchendon and Peterboro.

Before entering upon an account of the long illnesses of Mr. Vose and his mother-in-law, which shall be given in their own words as taken by a reporter of the Boston Herald, it will be well to give the exact reason for the coming together under one roof of the two families, as this fact has everything to do with the manner in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills first came to the notice of Mr. Vose and the reason of their introduction into the family as a medical remedy.

Mr. Vose's wife had been in failing health for a number of years, her illness finally developing into a brain trouble, accompanied by intestinal troubles, and the tongue and lower limbs. Death had taken all her children, and the heavy affliction had increased her bodily and mental infirmities to such an extent that she was, in herself, an invalid, was compelled to take some means toward securing for her complete rest and freedom from all household cares. To this end she gave up housekeeping, and took her wife to her parents' home, where her mother might care for her in her ailments. Mrs. Holt was herself suffering from various complaints brought on by complete nervous prostration several years ago, but her daughter's severe and more hopeless condition was the more urgent and more appealing to her, and so Mrs. Holt for several years has tried to forget her own disabilities in tenderly ministering to her stricken daughter.

In February last Mr. Vose was reading the weekly paper, when his attention was attracted by the account of a case of paralysis cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The similarity of the case described to that of his wife at once aroused the deep interest of Mr. Vose, and he called his mother-in-law's attention to the published article. After long consultation they decided to send for the pills. The beneficial effect they had upon Mrs. Vose was marked. From being unable to stand she was materially strengthened so that she could walk without difficulty, and in other respects her condition was such that she was able to resume her household duties. The beneficial results noticed in Mrs. Vose's condition from a trial of the pills caused both her husband and mother to consider trying them for their own complaints. They tried them on the principle that "if they don't cure they can't hurt," but before they had finished their first box they had felt such relief that they believed that the pills not only could not hurt, but were actually and speedily curing them.

The Herald reporter who was sent to investigate his remarkable cure, Mr. Vose gave a detailed account of his long illness and subsequent recovery. He began his narrative by saying:

"I am not anxious to get into the papers in this or any other connection, but as I wrote the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company I have no objection to the use of the name of Pink Pills. I am willing, if my experience will help any one else, to state how they benefited me. I am thirty-seven years old, and fifteen years ago I had been spending in road-building for the Fitchburg branch. For the past three years I have been employed as a train conductor with the Boston train at Winchendon and Peterboro. For the past three years I have been troubled with a weak stomach from my boyhood. In fact, there never was a time in my remembrance when I was not less or more troubled with it. Seven years ago, however, the complaint became greatly aggravated from the nature of my work and other causes, and I suffered greatly from it. My stomach would not retain food, my head ached constantly, there was a dimness or blur before my eyes most of the time, and my head used to become so dizzy I could scarcely stand. On the morning of the 1st of May I was frequently obliged to lie down again. I had a most disagreeable heart burn, a constant nausea from the stomach, and a constant coating of the mouth and tongue, and my breath was most offensive. I consulted physicians in Peterboro, and took their medicines for two years, but they did me no good. I was so weak that I could not do any work, and I was obliged to give up work many times for a week or two, and have worked at other times when I ought to have been at home in bed. I have lost many months during the past few years, and would have lost more only for the fact that I stuck it out and would not give up until I had it.

"My appetite then failed me, and about four years ago I began to notice a dimming of my sight, which grew so bad after a while that I could not walk any distance without a violent palpitation and complete loss of breath. The stomach in my stomach from indigestion lasted two and three days at a time. I lost considerable flesh, and before long noticed that my kidneys were affected. This was from my work on the engine. I know, as many railroad men are troubled in the same way. I had awful pains in the small of my back, and was obliged to make water many times during the day. I resorted to go back to the doctors again, though their treatment had done me no good before. I was told that medicine was no good for me, that what I needed was rest. I was so weak that I could not take a vacation, being compelled to work for my living, and so I kept along, taking what stuff the doctors prescribed, but feeling no better, except for a day or two at a time. "Finally my legs and hands began to ache and swell with rheumatic pains, and I found I could not sleep at night. If I lay down, my heart began to palpitate, and a great rate, and many nights I did not close my eyes at all.

"I was broken down in body and discouraged in spirit, when some one in February last I was reading in The Montreal Herald and Weekly Star, which we take every week, of the great cures made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I got a couple of boxes for my wife to see if she would be helped any by them and then I tried them myself. I did not put much stock in them at first, but before I had finished the first box I noticed that I was feeling better. The palpitation of my heart, which had bothered me so that I couldn't breathe at times, began to improve, and that in going to my home on the hill from the depot, which was previously an awful task, my heart did not beat so violently and I had more breath when I reached the house. After the second and third boxes I grew better in every respect. My stomach be-



O SAY, can you see by the candle's dim light,  
What so badly I need for to-morrow's house-cleaning?

I know if I have that, I'll get through by night!  
Yes it's 'that GOLD  
DUST POWDER'  
You well know my  
meaning!

With House-cleaning on hand

The revival services of the Great Christian church have been so successful that they have overflowed the church, and they have provided a large tabernacle in which they are being held.

The meeting last evening was the second held in the tabernacle and was enthusiastically successful in every way.

The tabernacle is centrally located on the corner of Edgewood avenue and Ivy street. It is of wood and has substantial walls, quite an advantage in any place to be used at night. The floor is covered with

[illegible]

The gospel hymn book used by Messrs. Martin and Easton, was sung, and then the following prayer was offered as a prelude to requesting perfect order in the congregation:

The sermon was from the fifth chapter of Kings, which tells the story of Naaman being cured of leprosy.

Mr. Martin has a graceful voice and a pleasant and powerful voice which will be heard throughout the building. He is a man who can sing sweetly, but he never falls after making an amusing bit of verse the truth home. Following is a synopsis of his sermon:

There were two general in chief or governors of Syria, but he was a leper. It is announced that there was a Hebrew slave girl in his family who told him that there was a cure for his disease. The king of Syria determined to do so. What a great thing this was! But it was the largest doctor's bill ever

[illegible]

Naaman was trying, his knowledge; he tried everything—patent medicines, if there be any and he was ready to take the medicine of a Greek doctor first to the king, and was then sent to Elisha. Here I will leave him and say a few words to 'whiners.' The whiner either presumes his own wisdom or doubts that of others. He follows no directions and is always saying, 'Why? Most why-ners are lazy, not ambitious. Most are plain, not rich. Most are poor, not kind. Most are of low moral and political standing. The first is commanded because it is the second is right because it is com-

[illegible]

could not reply; they had to go in alone, and this must have been among them said why, they must go around? Why don't Joseph let us knock it down? But he had to go on. Trumpet sound. When they had obeyed the command the walls fell down.

Christ, in healing Bartimaeus, anointed him with his feet, and washed them in the pool of Siloam. Suppose he had asked, and not seeing a reason had not obeyed? He would have remained blind. The Pharisees were saying, "Why do you call the Pharisees?" It is one thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."

We know what Jesus was not any virtue in what we did; it was in his obedience. He has said, "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." There is too much whining at home. Too

[illegible]

is not a bit of truth in it. When I said that I was still obedient to the command and was still a leper; for the seventh he was cured. What the Lord tells you to do, don't whine about it. It's not complete obedience. This is the anti-type of leprosy. It is death to the soul. There is only one way to get out of it. You must confess, "Why? and refuse to do it because you don't see a reason for it. It is sufficient to confess Christ before men. He will confess before the Father and we will be invited by him—"Redeem All Ye Ransomed Men then sung—during which a man then answered a number of questions by the pastor, and then, which was about the efficacy of penance, whether it was wrong to attend the baseball game, and whether we should be forever yea shall bind on earth shall be

and in the same way, the nature of the  
the first. The first is the best. The  
are heavily and lucidly answered in  
plain words, and Dr. Williamson dis-  
cusses the congregation with a prayer.  
There will be a meeting at the tabernacle  
onorrow evening and a lecture Sunday at  
noon to men only.

**WORLD'S FAIR.**

**World's Pictorial Line, The Union Pacific**  
**Railway.**

This company has published a very  
complete guide to the world's fair at Chicago  
with diagram of the grounds and de-  
scription of the various buildings, full list  
of the exhibits, and a complete map  
showing all street car and steam rail lines  
at Chicago. Same will be delivered free  
mailed to any address on receipt of two  
cent stamp on application to J. F. Aglar,  
special agent, 213 North Fourth street,  
St. Louis. May 27.

**Housekeepers.**

When in need of kitchen floor covering,  
call on your carpet dealer for "Wild's Lin-  
oleum." This is the best. The name is printed  
on the back.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

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**HALL BROTHERS**  
**CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS**  
67. Gay City Bldg. Building, ATLANTA, Ga.  
Special attention to gold and silver  
mines, marble quarries and intricate hydraulic  
problems.

**R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,**  
**DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL**  
**LAWYERS.**  
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building,  
30 1/2 Whitehall St., Telephone 520,  
ATLANTA, GA.

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**LESUBUR & RUNGE,**  
Architects  
Offices second floor Imanan building.

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**BUTCHER & WINGATE,**  
Plumbers and Steam Fitters,  
49 and 51 Edgewood Avenue,  
ATLANTA, GA.  
Phone 1028.

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**B. B. RUTLEDGE,** Architect.  
Equitable Building.  
**MISSISS GLENN & DARLING,**  
STENOGRAPHERS,  
544 Equitable Building.  
**REDUCED RATES.**

---


**W. T. DOWNING,** ARCHITECT.  
Equitable Building  
Rooms 702, 704, 706.  
DR. FRANK HERNDON SIMS,  
40 1/2 Whitehall Street.  
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye, Ear,  
Nose and Throat.

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**HUGH V. WASHINGTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA.  
Special attention to railroad damage, cor-  
poration cases and collections for non-re-  
maining bills.  
MAR 15 '08  
A. BICHO

Room 34, Fitten Building.  
EDMUND G. LIND,  
Architect.  
68 1-2 Whitehall Street.  
C. T. LADSON,  
Attorney.  
621 EQUIPABLE BUILDING,  
Telephone 1237.  
mar 9-3 in  
Ernest C. Kontz, Ben. J. Conyers.  
KONTZ & CONYERS,  
Attorneys at law.  
Hook and Ladder building, 6 1-2 South Broad  
street.

**WARRANTED**  
**ELECTRIC**



ready remedy  
for various  
diseases liable  
to occur in  
every family."

HARRY C. BROWN,

**Atlantic Electropoise Co.**  
Gould Building, ATLANTA, GA.

# Notice to Voters.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—The board of revisers, of said county, will convene in the ordinary's office thereof, on Friday, the 5th instant, and remain in session for five consecutive days to revise the registration lists.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary  
and Chairman.

A. P. STEWART, Registrar.

T. M. ARMSTEAD, Tax Rec.

**SAVE 2½ PER CENT ON  
YOUR CITY TAXES.**

The city allows two and one-half per cent discount on all taxes paid in May.

up to \$200,000.  
C. K. MADDUX,  
City Tax Collector.

---

**PASTURAGE.**  
HERMITAGE HEIGHTS

**HERMITAGE HEIGHTS.**

**Fulton County, Near Grant Park**

Herds Grass, Red and White Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, Texas Blue Grass, Bermuda Grass and Spring Brooks in abundance in each pasture.

We seek the patronage more particularly of those who have a good class of horses

Families going to summer resorts or to the world's fair can have their carriage horses looked after in perhaps a better manner than would be done at home.

Grain will be fed to animals daily in such quantities as owners contract for.

There will be stabling facilities for fifty horses, and box stalls for those desiring their horses so kept.

The advice of a noted horseman of thirty-eight years experience is always at hand in case of disease or accident to animals.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**

The real estate firm of Welch & Turman is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. M. M. Welch retiring and S. B. Turman continuing the business heretofore conducted by the firm.

S. B. Turman with Seth M. Inghelness of the firm, and he is authorized to collect all debts due to the firm.  
May 1, 1893.

M. M. WELCH.  
S. B. TURMAN.

—

In severing my connection with the firm of Welch & Turman it affords me pleasure to commend Mr. S. B. Turman to the favor of the patrons of the firm. For the information of those who had a more intimate acquaintance with, and knowledge of me than they had of Mr. Turman, I desire to say that I know

him to be a gentleman of unquestionable integrity, thoroughly reliable, enterprising and possessing excellent business judgment. I bespeak for him a continuation of the patronage of all who have favored the firm of Welch & Turman with the care of any part of their business. Very respectfully,  
M. M. WELCH.

may 5-2t sat sun

**REORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL  
RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY**

**OF GEORGIA AND ITS ALLIED PROPERTIES.**

Until further notice application may be made to the committee through "The Southern Bank of the State of Georgia" for permission to deposit securities, under the plan of reorganization, the right being reserved to

charge a penalty of 3 per cent.  
By order of the committee.  
(Signed) WILLIAM F. WHARTON,  
Secretary.  
JOHN FLANNERY,  
President of the Southern Bank of the State  
of Georgia.

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T. M. ARMSTEAD, Tax Rec.

may5-2t

---

**SAVE 21 PER CENT ON**

**SAVE 2 1/2 PER CENT ON  
YOUR CITY TAXES.**

The city allows two and one-half per cent discount on all taxes paid in May, up to \$200,000.

**SEE MADDOX**

**PASTURAGE.**  
HERMITAGE HEIGHTS.

**Fulton County, Near Grant Park.**

**Herds Grass, Red and White Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, Texas Blue Grass, Bermuda Grass and Spring Brooks in abundance in each pasture.**

**We seek the patronage more particularly of those who have a good class of horses they wish to have cared for in a proper manner.**

**Families going to summer resorts or to the**

The better class of patronage is respectfully solicited. F. W. BENTEN, JR., Manager, Address, 39 Pavilion street, Atlanta, Ga.

may 4 1mo.

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Secretary.  
JOHN FLANNERY,  
President of the Southern Bank of the State  
of Georgia.







## A POINT

Was well taken by a Judge in a Georgia city recently. A highly respectable and usually prompt citizen, who had been summoned to serve upon the jury, depended upon a cheap watch, and arrived twenty minutes late. The Judge promptly fined him \$50, indicating that in this age of fine watches at reasonable prices, his excuse was not sufficient to relieve him of the fine.

This expense would have been avoided if the citizen had been wearing a Stevens Watch. They lead all others for durability and accuracy, and prices are very low. Call on J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street, or write to them for a catalogue.

## look here!

do you know that there are lots of dealers who are imposing on you? they are selling an old oscar pepper whisky that is not genuine.

we are agents for the "pure, quill" you can tell it by its green label and cap.

bluthenthal & bickart,  
"b. & b."

44 and 46, marietta street. phone, 378.  
"canadian club,"  
"schlitz milwaukee beer,"  
"goulet champagne,"  
"four acres whisky."

Do not deceive yourselves or be deceived. We are the only manufacturers of hardwood mantles in the city of Atlanta, and our sole and only place of business is on West Mitchell street just beyond the old East Tennessee passenger depot, where we have our show room and works.

MAY MANTEL CO.

Convenience and Economy effected in every household by the use of  
**LIEBIG COMPANY'S**  
**EXTRACT OF BEEF**  
The best way to improve and strengthen Soups and Sauces of all kinds is to add a little of this famous product.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of  
**MEN and WOMEN.**  
**Dr. W. W. Bowes**  
ATLANTA, CA.,  
SPECIALIST IN  
Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.  
VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.  
NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.  
STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored.  
Blood and skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.  
Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.  
Enlarged Prostate.  
Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business.  
Send 5c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

Hello, 672!  
Is that Standard Wagon Co.?

Yes.

Customer says: "I have decided to take that buggy and harness I was looking at this morning."  
"All right; we will have it fitted up properly, so you can get it in time for afternoon drive."

Our goods are easily sold.  
Standard Wagon Co.,  
38 and 40 Walton St.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.

NO. 108 CANAL STREET

CINCINNATI, O. HIO.

We Are Now Ready to

RECEIVE BIDS

on the erection of the Godden Baptist church, Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of A. D. Simpson, architect, Godden, Ala. This is a cash job. Bidding to be of brick or stone and to cost about \$15,000. Bids are solicited. may 4 dt.

## UP IN GWINNETT.

The Order of Railroad Conductors Picked at Lawrenceville Yesterday.

MANY HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WENT OUT

And the Picnic Was, Perhaps, the Largest the Conductors Ever Had—This Day Was Pleasantly Spent.

On the side of a big, rough Gwinnett county hill, thickly populated with giant oaks which must have been there a century, the Order of Railroad Conductors held their seventh annual picnic yesterday.

The hill is one of the landmarks of Gwinnett county, and lies on the southern outskirts of Lawrenceville, and on the new line of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad. It's a pretty, picturesque sort of place for an outing, and the conductors and their friends enjoyed a happy day out.

The picnicers went out over the Seaboard Air-Line, leaving the city at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A train of ten coaches carried the merry-makers and their dinner baskets. A good sized crowd was at the depot to see the picnicers off, and when the train pulled out they were given a rousing cheer.

It is a two-hour run to Lawrenceville, when it is made by a picnic train, and the clock on the Gwinnett county courthouse marked the hour of 10 when the train stopped beside the picnic hill for the picnicers to disembark. The picnicers were lost in delight over the fine grounds, and in a few minutes after the train stopped the woods were full of people in search of picnic sports.

In the center of the big grove and at a very convenient spot on the downward slant is a nicely erected dancing pavilion, and it proved to be about the most attractive feature of the day. Wm. J. H. H. had been engaged for the day, and was present to furnish music for the trippers of the light fantastic. Dancing was engaged in and enjoyed throughout the day, and proved so fascinating that even Councilman Zach Martin had to try his feet on the freshly waxed dance floor. It vividly called back to his mind the days when he used to gyrate through the old Virginia reel, and he enjoyed it almost as well.

The train left Lawrenceville on the return trip at 5:30 o'clock, and reached the city after numerous delays, at 8 o'clock, bringing some a lot of delighted excursionists from the largest and most successful picnic the Order of Railroad Conductors ever held.

The train which carried the picnicers to the ground was in charge of Mr. Mike Land, of the East Tennessee, Mr. Zach Martin, of the Atlanta and West Point, and Trainmaster John W. Humphries, of the Atlanta and Florida. These gentlemen saw to it that each of their many guests was comfortably fixed. These gentlemen also composed the committee on arrangements, of which had some Fred Bush, the enthusiastic and energetic passenger agent and ex-conductor, was chairman. Through the able management of this committee the order realized a neat sum from the picnic.

The order is now stronger than it ever was before, and its prospects brighter. The picnic yesterday was the seventh annual one of the Atlanta division, No. 180, of the Order of Railroad Conductors. The order has become so strong here that its members want the national convention to come here, and at the convention which assembles at Toledo, O., on the 8th instant, Mr. Zach Martin will present an invitation from the order in Atlanta and from the city council to the national organization to meet here. The order has in contemplation several excursions and picnics, and it is a fair, from the receipts of which they will defray the expenses of the national convention.

When you speak or even think of spring medicine, how quickly your mind's Sarsaparilla comes into your mind. Take it now.

IT HAS FIVE LEGS.

A Cow That Is Owned by a Gentleman in This City.

Few people know that Atlanta has a freak in the way of a cow which surpasses anything in this part of the world, and which illustrates the old saw that "truth is stranger than fiction."

It is in the nature of a cow with five legs. This is a cow which is a marvel and excites a delicate reminder of Baron Munchausen. But this is not the whole of the story. The cow not only has five legs but six feet.

A more remarkable animal has never been seen by the oldest resident of these parts. The leg in question is an outgrowth from the back and in the absence of any firm muscle to keep it in a perpendicular position, it falls over the side of the animal and hangs within a few inches of the ground.

Instead of having a single foot the animal has a double foot on this appendage. The hoofs are well proportioned and are approximately the size of those on the other legs. They are much cleaner, however, as they are not used for the purpose of locomotion but are purely ornamental.

The cow is not a native of this city but was born among the undulating pastures of Gwinnett county. She is a little below the medium height and is only fourteen months old. She is the property of Mr. T. J. Grizzard, who has a meat market and a large stock yard on Peters street. Mr. Grizzard bought her at a high price when she was only five months old and has kept her very carefully ever since. He has many visitors to see the animal and has been offered as much as \$200 cash for her. He says she is too valuable to part with at that price and would hesitate to take a thousand dollars for his remarkable animal.

If sent to Chicago the cow would no doubt be classed among the biggest monstrosities at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Green Goods.

Don't be tempted to invest in them. You will get into trouble every time and in the end poverty and disgrace. The genuine Uncle Sam's green goods are the only ones of value. They make you rich, especially when used to purchase Simon's Liver Regulator to cure your Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation or Biliousness, or drive away Malaria. Don't be tempted to take anything else in place of the Regulator.

The genuine Angostura Bitters cure indigestion and restore the appetite. Every drugstore keeps them. Dr. J. C. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

To the Intelligent Smoker.

Owing to the demand for my Havana cigars I have removed my factory to No. 5 Broad street, where I have better facilities. I select the best leaf tobacco personally in the district of Cuba, and bring it direct to the Atlanta custom house. I will be pleased to have all the smokers call at my factory to inspect the making of them and the material used.

A. L. CUESTA  
No. 5 North Broad St.  
Telephone, 494. apr21-ly

The "Castilla" School of Foreign Languages Under the patronage of the most distinguished citizens of Atlanta.  
Spanish and French taught by the best methods in all their branches. Conversation a specialty.  
A. FURCO, Principal.  
122 Spring Street, Professor of French, in West End Academy. pr127-lmo.

THE DE SOTO.

Savannah's Palatial Hotel—Accommodation for Five Hundred Guests.

The De Soto, which is acknowledged to be the finest hotel in Georgia, will throw open its doors to May Week visitors at reduced rates. The magnificent building is a great attraction within itself and visitors to Savannah during the carnival should not fail to stop there. All of the attractive street parades will occur near and around the De Soto, and those stopping there will have the opportunity of seeing everything that is to be seen while at the same time enjoying royal entertainment. 53-5t.

SAVE 2½ PER CENT ON YOUR CITY TAXES.

The city allows two and one-half per cent discount on all taxes paid in May, up to \$200,000.

C. K. MADDOX,  
City Tax Collector.

**CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU**

**THE SUPERIOR BLOOD-MEDICINE**

**PURE BLOOD**

**CLEAR SKIN**

**HEALTH**

**MENTAL ENERGY**

**SOUND SLEEP**

**LONG LIFE**

**VITALITY**

**STRONG NERVES**

**AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its results so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruption, Eczema, Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication."

"The several years I have recommended your Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 128th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

## WANTED!

*The Manhattan Life Insurance Company*

Will make good contracts with experienced solicitors for the states of Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina.

JAMES G. WEST, MANAGER 33 1-2 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga.

## Brushing.

It's hard to get along in this world without Brushes. You need them for brushing your hair, brushing your clothes, brushing your shoes, brushing your flesh, brushing your teeth, in fact this is a brushing world and to succeed you must brush. I have the Brushes, the right kind, and sell them at reduced prices this week. Buy my goods and brush.

**Chas. O. Tyner,**  
Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.

P. S.—I sell all patent medicines at reduced prices.

**The Brown & King Supply Company,**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

**SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES!**

**WROUGHT IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, VALVES, INJECTORS, EJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS, etc. Rubber and Leather Belting, PACKING HOSE, etc. Wood Split Pulleys,**

**SHAFTING, Hangers, Boxes, etc., FACTORY SUPPLIES, of every description, IRON and WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.**

Agents for Ledgerwood Hoisting Engines. Agents for Cameron Steam Pumps.

## HAVEN'T BOUGHT YOUR SPRING SUIT?

Maybe 'tis well you have not. You get the benefit of those new additions to our stock, just received, in nobby Cheviot Sack and Cutaway Suits. They are entirely new in patterns and cut to perfection. Don't fail to see them. Straw Hats! Immense stock!

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall St.

## SCIPLE SONS,

Firebrick, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Cement, etc.

Office, No. 6 LLOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO., OFFICE AND WORKS, Means Street W. and A. R. R. ATLANTA, GA., **ELEVATORS**

## UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS

—AT—  
T. C. F. H. I. G. THIS WEEK.

Over 600 new and beautiful Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Suits, put on our floors within the last few days of the finest and most elaborate designs. We have in transit Drawing Room Suits for \$1,000, \$1,250 and \$1,500. The duplicate of these Suits will be shown at the world's fair. Due notice will be given of their arrival. We will also offer the best \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75 and \$100 Parlor Suits in light shades every shown in Atlanta; also, 60 magnificent Turkish Leather Couches, Lounges, Sofas and Chairs. Our Parlor Floors are almost impassable, and we are offering rare bargains on this floor, where we are showing 200 pieces gold leaf Furniture, French designs, making the handsomest display of good Furniture in the south. We have just added three carloads of Grand Rapids Bed Room Suits, Sideboards, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Glass Door Wardrobes, Chiffoniers and Folding Beds to our already immense stock, and can save you big money, as we have put the knife almost half through every article of our \$100,000 stock. We offer special inducements as to time and prices to parties buying entire outfits. The largest assortment of

## HOTEL FURNITURE

in the south. Solid Oak Suits, ranging from \$15 to \$35. The best on earth. 1,000 all Cotton Mattresses and steel wire spring. If you are in search of bargains in any and all grades of Furniture from the very finest and most artistic to the very plainest cottage suits you can find it on our floors. This week at less price than anywhere on earth.

## P. H. Snook & Son. EISEMAN BROS.

## Why Our Business Grows.

First, we've purchased the best clothes.  
Second, we pay for sure and true workmanship.  
Third, we've adopted progressive and generous methods.  
Fourth, we have every facility for prompt and faithful service.  
We therefore invite the closest possible examination and criticism of our men's, boys' and children's clothing.  
We have faith in our own manufacture. We know there's no better quality nor lower price.  
We touch prices way below wholesaling. Every dollar that can be saved goes to the reduction of cost that the price may be lowered to the buyer.  
The nattiest of Boys' Reefer Suits to be had for \$3.75.  
The noblest of bigger Boys' Double-Breasted Suits for \$5, \$6 and \$8.  
The finest of bigger Boys' Suits for \$10, \$12 and \$18.  
Men's begin at \$10—every particle all-wool—on up to \$25.—Every season new patterns mark an improvement. The oddest of shapes may now rely on good fitting.

## MERCHANT TAILORING

## Making to Measure.

Many men want their clothing made to measure. No matter how well the ready-made clothing is finished and how near to perfect fitting, they'd rather spend a few dollars extra to have their own ideas followed, and to give directions to the maker as to just what they want. We have a department of this kind. It's progressive and in keeping with the general push of our business. There's another important feature—it's not over-high price. A trial solicited.

## EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 Whitehall Street.  
NO BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.